

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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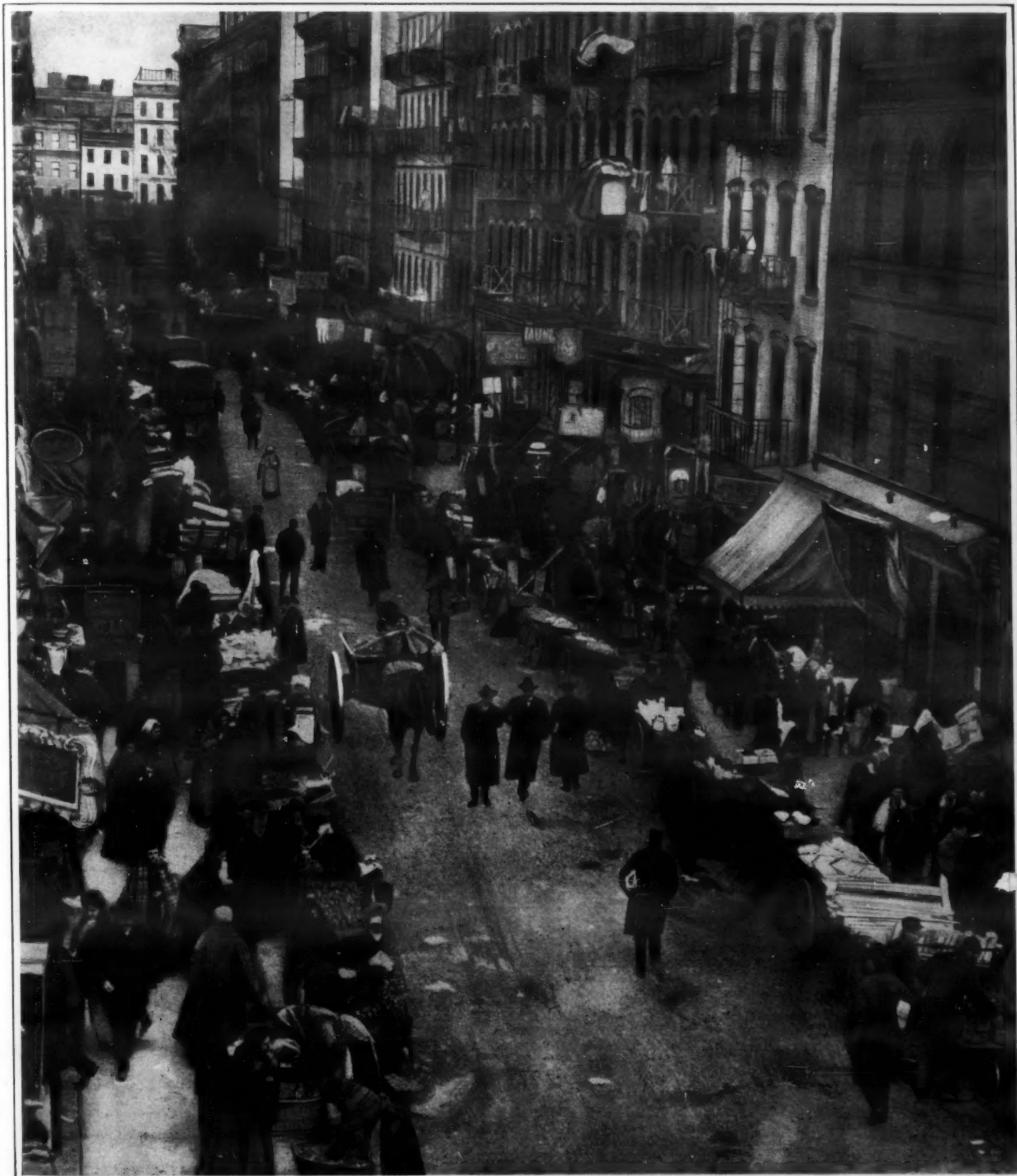
THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Vol. CIV. No. 2679

New York, January 10, 1907.

Price Ten Cents.



FAVORITE TRAFFIC-PLACE OF NEW YORK'S VERY POOR.

CENTRE OF THE OPEN-AIR SHOPPING DISTRICT IN THE GHETTO, WHERE SMALL MERCHANTS, WHO PAY NO RENT, ARE PATRONIZED BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CUSTOMERS DAILY.—*Photograph by Burt G. Phillips.*



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LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-  
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Thursday, January 10, 1907

## Protection in Peril.

THE SAME crafty politicians who are preaching that  
"the tariff is the mother of trusts" are aiming  
a death-blow at the Republican policy of protection  
while they preach. Their specious articles are full of  
sophistries; the word fairness is not in their lexicon;  
their sole purpose is to catch the public in their net. No  
fair argument is used. Any demagogue is accepted as  
a disciple, and any ambitious politician with money to  
burn is immediately enrolled on the side of "the com-  
mon people." If these political tricksters who are  
seeking ascendancy in the Democratic party can get  
the public to follow them while they mask behind an  
attack upon the trusts, free trade will once more have  
a chance, and the peril of our prosperous American in-  
dustries will become acute.

It is inconceivable that any Republican leader is so  
short-sighted as to lend himself to a movement inspired  
in its profoundest depths by the free-trade sentiment of  
a few idealists in politics, who are now proclaiming their  
devotion to the workingmen, while a short time ago  
they were endeavoring to put American labor on a  
free-trade basis—chiefly, they said, because our work-  
men were asking altogether too much pay for too little  
time. The same free-traders who were thus aiming  
to teach the working masses of the United States a  
bitter lesson in experience are now asking the toiling  
people to aid in the destruction of our great American  
industries on the plea that the latter are trusts built  
up by the protective tariff into swollen monopolies, and  
that the way to destroy them is to destroy the Repub-  
lican policy of protection.

It may be possible for these ingenious, industrious,  
and pestiferous leaders to fool most of the people  
most of the time, but we still believe that it is impos-  
sible for them to fool all the people all the time—in  
the language of the lamented Lincoln. It is the venom  
of the free-traders that has stirred up the socialistic  
tendencies of our times. It was this venomous spirit  
that animated the mob in Kentucky which recently  
burned the factories of the American Tobacco Company.

Think of a mob of armed men in the great State of  
Kentucky, marching into the town of Princeton at the  
dead of night, taking possession of the place, applying  
the torch to the tobacco factories, and standing on guard  
to permit nobody to extinguish the flames until help  
was useless! Is this what we are to expect as the  
outcome of the attacks upon our industries by an  
hysterical press? How long will our prosperity and  
industrial activity continue if this sort of work goes  
on, and if it receives its highest encouragement not  
only from the free-traders, who have no hesitation in  
imperiling our commercial prosperity, but also from  
certain advocates of protection, who seem to be will-  
ing to help tear down what protection has built  
up, because abuses, which the law is rapidly cor-  
recting, have crept into our industrial fabric? A timely  
note of warning has been recently sounded by that  
exponent of conservatism, the *Financial Chronicle*, in  
these bitter words—who shall say that there is not  
justification for them: "Power to take the vitality out  
of every corporation in the land, and a public sentiment  
advanced enough to encourage such action, already  
exists in prevailing opinion or in our statute-books.  
Acting under such authority, government emissaries,  
Federal and State, are engaged in traveling at public  
expense all over the country, threatening and in many  
cases undertaking prosecutions of companies whose  
worst sin has been trying to meet the wants of com-  
merce, and make money in spite of restrictive laws as  
bad as any nation ever was afflicted with. No doubt, if

worse complications for moneyed interests, or for  
money engaged in reproductive work, can be contrived,  
they will be agitated. But since corporations as an  
object for attack have been well-nigh stripped of de-  
fensive power, this season's congressional pursuit will  
probably take, as has been rumored, the individual  
form—a kind of trap to catch those citizens who have  
been frugal and industrious, and whose weight of brain  
is above the average—gifts landing those who possess  
them in the conspicuous position of being what we  
used to call forehanded men. That class was then  
esteemed and believed to be contributing bravely to  
the common weal, and were honored by the com-  
munity; now, prosperity is made a mark for envy,  
odium, and legalized plunder, the measure of badness  
being graded according to the weight of wealth each  
has amassed. How long can our people favor such a  
course and standard?"

Unless the conservative element in this country  
realizes how much is at stake, and unless the great  
working masses appreciate the peril involved to  
them in the attacks on the great industries that give  
them support, we may as well resign ourselves to a  
situation that will reach its climax once more in the  
establishment of the soup-house.

## Welcome to James Bryce.

IN SELECTING James Bryce as her ambassador at  
Washington, England has drawn still closer the  
ties which bind the two countries together. Many  
eminent men have represented Great Britain at the  
American court, but none of them was held in as high  
regard by our people as is the distinguished author of  
"The American Commonwealth," a book which shows  
a remarkably clear insight into the workings of our  
institutions, and which displays an ardent sympathy  
with our aspirations. Nor has the United States been  
backward in acknowledging the importance of able  
representation at the British capital. John Adams,  
Rufus King, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Mar-  
tin Van Buren, James Buchanan, Charles Francis  
Adams, James Russell Lowell, Robert T. Lincoln,  
Thomas F. Bayard, and John Hay have been among  
our diplomats at the court of St. James's. And our  
present representative, Whitelaw Reid, is a fitting  
successor to the men of this illustrious line.

Five Presidents and two sons of Presidents have  
been sent by the United States to the British court,  
and among our other representatives there have been  
men distinguished in politics, literature, and other  
fields. The ties of language, blood, and political lin-  
eage, which appealed powerfully to Washington, to  
Jefferson, to Adams, and to the rest of their compa-  
triot of the earlier day, even when they were fight-  
ing against England, are especially strong in our time,  
when the two countries are allies in the cause of the  
world's civilization and progress. In no way could  
England show her regard for the United States more  
powerfully than she has done in selecting James Bryce  
to head her embassy at the Washington court.

## Hurrah for Dixie's Land!

THE SPECTACLE of a distinguished son of Massa-  
chusetts, the State which sent the first troops  
against the Confederates in the Civil War, acting as  
orator at the celebration of the hundredth anniver-  
sary of the birth of the greatest of the Confederacy's  
military commanders, is something which, a few  
years ago, nobody would have ever expected to see.  
But the country will see this on January 19th, 1907,  
when, at the Washington and Lee University exer-  
cises, Charles Francis Adams delivers the oration at  
the Robert E. Lee centenary. The fraternization be-  
tween the survivors of the opposing forces in the war  
of 1861-65 and the rapprochement between the sec-  
tions which these armies represented, have no parallel  
anywhere in the civil conflicts of the world. Except  
a trace of the war of a little over a third of a century  
ago remains on the statute-book. Men prominent in  
the military and civil service of the Confederacy have,  
within the past thirty years, filled every sort of an  
office belonging to the government at Washington  
except the presidency. Wheeler, Fitzhugh Lee, and  
other Confederate generals wore the stars of a re-  
united country in the war against Spain.

There is a historic significance in the juxtaposition  
of the names of Massachusetts and Virginia at the Lee  
anniversary. These States—the State of the Round-  
head and that of the Cavalier; the State of Samuel  
Adams and Patrick Henry—led in the revolt against  
George III. which created the United States. On the  
soil of one of these States occurred the first battles—  
Lexington and Bunker Hill—of the war of separation,  
and on the soil of the other took place the conflict—  
Yorktown—which made American independence a fact.  
These States furnished the first and the second Presi-  
dent, respectively, of the new nation. The great-grand-  
son of the country's second President, the grandson of  
its sixth President, and the son of the man who held the  
most important diplomatic post under the government  
of Abraham Lincoln—that of minister to England—is  
the man chosen to make the principal address at the  
centenary of Jefferson Davis's greatest soldier. And  
this orator, moreover, himself was a gallant soldier on  
Lincoln's side.

General Frederick D. Grant, son of the great com-  
mander of the national armies, proposed a year ago  
that the country should unite in celebrating the Lee  
birthday centennial on January 19th. Although the

idea was not adopted, the fact that it was proposed is  
another striking evidence of the obliteration of Mason  
and Dixon's line, and shows that the terms North and  
South have lost their old sectional significance. Over  
all the reunited nation there is one hope and one flag.

## The Plain Truth.

THE PROSPERITY of the country is reflected in the  
state of the finances of the Post-office Depart-  
ment, whose total revenues for the last fiscal year  
show an increase of more than fifteen million dollars  
over those of 1905, and a reduction in the deficit of  
more than four million dollars. Let us hope that Mr.  
Madden, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who  
officially admits this gain, will be moved by considera-  
tion of it to relax his efforts to drive legitimate pub-  
lishers out of business through his zeal for second-  
class and second-hand "reform."

THE free-traders, as we have pointed out in these  
columns, are quick to appear as advocates of an  
income tax because they see an opportunity, while  
arguing in its favor, to make assaults upon the pro-  
tective tariff. Melville E. Ingalls, in his speech before  
the National Civic Federation, sought to show the re-  
lation between "swollen fortunes," the tariff, railroad-  
rate rebating, and privately-owned public-service cor-  
porations, all of which he criticized. His attitude,  
typical of that of a considerable faction, lends point  
to the observations we have made, and consideration  
of it is recommended to protectionists.

AMERICANS are accustomed to speak lightly of the  
morality of the French, but how shall we com-  
pare the ovation rendered to Caruso, the singer, of  
monkey-house ill-fame, by an American audience after  
his recent conviction in a police court, with the treat-  
ment accorded Count Boni de Castellane upon his ap-  
pearance in the French Chamber of Deputies, when his  
*confrères* arose with one impulse and left the hall, as  
an expression of contempt for the man who had so  
mistreated his American wife and outraged the con-  
ventionalities of society? It would seem to be one of  
those cases where comparisons are odious.

THE INTENSE resentment of the colored voters of  
the United States over the discharge, without  
honor, of the colored troops at Brownsville, continues  
to grow, and is manifesting itself in an unmistakable  
way. In Richmond, Va., recently, mass meetings  
were held to denounce the discharge, in dishonor, of  
the colored troopers, and the local negro organization  
has been putting up pictures of Senator Foraker as  
that of its next presidential candidate. The colored  
vote holds the balance of power in Ohio, and this may  
indicate the beginning of a Foraker boom. In view of  
the fact that Secretary Taft has been widely con-  
sidered as a presidential possibility, this action in his  
own State has significance.

FEW workers are entitled to more sympathy and con-  
sideration than the shop-girls of our great cities,  
and few receive so little. During the rush of the holi-  
day season, the hardest of all seasons for them, here  
and there a great-hearted woman or a wise and sym-  
pathetic preacher called attention to their arduous toil,  
their nervous strain, their countless petty provoca-  
tions, their hardships, and their perils; but it would  
tax the genius of a Tom Hood to tell the manifold  
miseries to which they are subjected, often by want  
of thought, but in most instances by want of heart.  
Ruthless greed is responsible for their scanty remu-  
neration, their long hours, their constant physical  
strain; but their sufferings are augmented by the  
thoughtlessness, the vanity, the captiousness and irri-  
tability, and sometimes the wanton cruelty, of the  
shoppers of their own sex, to say nothing of the an-  
noyances and temptations to which they are subject  
from the selfishness and sensuality of brutes that wear  
the form of men. As a class they are worthy and self-  
sacrificing. In most cases their scanty wages help  
support the families to which they belong. Many of  
them are heroic in their loving self-denial. All of  
them are entitled to be treated respectfully by men  
and kindly, courteously, and patiently by women.

ONE OF the earliest acts of Secretary Straus in  
his administration of the Department of Com-  
merce and Labor was to rule that the South Carolina  
commissioner of agriculture, commerce, and immigra-  
tion had not violated the contract-labor law by en-  
couraging immigration, even by the paying of the  
necessary expenses of aliens destined for employment  
in that State. We are glad to have the judgment of  
the department that such means for securing a good  
class of immigrants in localities where labor is scarce  
are in accordance with law, as they certainly are with  
common sense. There is little use in trying to per-  
suade a foreign workman to emigrate to a section of  
the United States of which he knows nothing through  
the only medium that appeals much to immigrants  
—the testimony of his fellow-countrymen who have  
prospered there. But if he receives some sort of  
official guarantee of employment when he reaches it,  
he is likely to look with favor upon a labor field pre-  
viously untried by his people; and with such guar-  
antees given in the name of the State, and for the  
general good of the State, and not for the purpose  
of serving some special interest, their influence  
should, under proper national supervision, be a power-  
ful one for the industrial upbuilding of the country.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ONE OF the most beautiful of the American women who have charmed London society is Mrs. Sloan



MRS. SLOAN CHAUNCEY,  
One of the most charming American women in London society.  
Sketch.

Chauncey, the elder sister of Lady Newborough, who is also a very attractive woman. Mrs. Chauncey is the widow of Mr. Samuel Sloan Chauncey, a Brooklyn, N. Y., millionaire. She and her sister are daughters of the late Colonel Carr, U. S. A., who at his death left his family in straitened circumstances. The two girls, however, found a good friend in a leading physician, who brought them up with his own daughters. After her marriage Mrs. Chauncey was able to provide her sister with excellent social

advantages that in due time led to the latter's being married to Lord Newborough. Both these fascinating Americans are to be found at most of the smart functions of the season, and there are frequent rumors of a high alliance in prospect for Mrs. Chauncey. About her the English tell an anecdote which, they say, shows she is "a typical American in cool nerve." Once Mrs. Chauncey got on the wrong train at York, England, but as soon as she discovered her mistake she pulled the communication cord, stopped the train, quickly alighted, and walked back to the station.

THE SELECTION of the Hon. Thomas L. Hamilton by Mayor McClellan for the important post of tax commissioner of New York City will please his numerous friends. Mr. Hamilton was honored by the Republicans of New York County in a notable way when he was elected to the responsible place of county clerk with Mayor Low and District-Attorney Jerome on the fusion ticket, supported by the best people of the city, in 1901. Mr. Hamilton has a splendid record as an able and industrious public servant, and his appointment by Mayor McClellan is a distinct recognition of this fact more than of anything else.

IT WILL delight the numerous friends of the late Speaker Reed to learn that his estate, which has recently been passed over to his widow, has increased threefold during the four years since his death, and that its approximate value is about half a million dollars. The large increase was due mainly to Mr. Augustus G. Paine, of New York City, who was named as executor, and who had charge of the investment of Mr. Reed's securities. It is fortunate that the estate had such a faithful and competent adviser.

THERE are few criminal cases on record so remarkable as that of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, who was convicted in New York of the murder of millionaire W. M. Rice, and whose death sentence was recently commuted by Governor Higgins to imprisonment for life. For nearly five years Patrick was confined to the death house at Sing Sing, but during all that time he made so persistent a legal battle for his life, that, although he was seven times sentenced to the electric chair, he managed to stave off execution until the Governor's action finally relieved him of that danger. He acted throughout as his own counsel, conducting his case with amazing ingenuity and tenacity. The professional assistants whom he employed followed at every step the line of procedure that he marked out and used the arguments that he furnished. So plausible a defense did he make that public opinion turned largely in his favor, many members of the Bar and of the medical profession openly expressing the opinion that he was innocent. The charge against him was that he had hired a valet named Jones to chloroform the aged millionaire, who, it was claimed, had bequeathed his fortune to Patrick. Jones turned state's evidence, but, it is asserted, afterward retracted his statements, and other circumstances tended to make it doubtful whether a murder had been committed at all. Patrick is not satisfied with the commutation of his sentence, and will continue to fight for his release. A feature of this unusual case has been the untiring devotion to the interests of her husband shown by Mrs. Patrick throughout his protracted trouble.



ALBERT T. PATRICK,  
Seven times sentenced to death for alleged murder, and who expects to be pardoned.

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WHILE Paris may boast of her Madame Curie, London is entitled to plume herself on the pos-

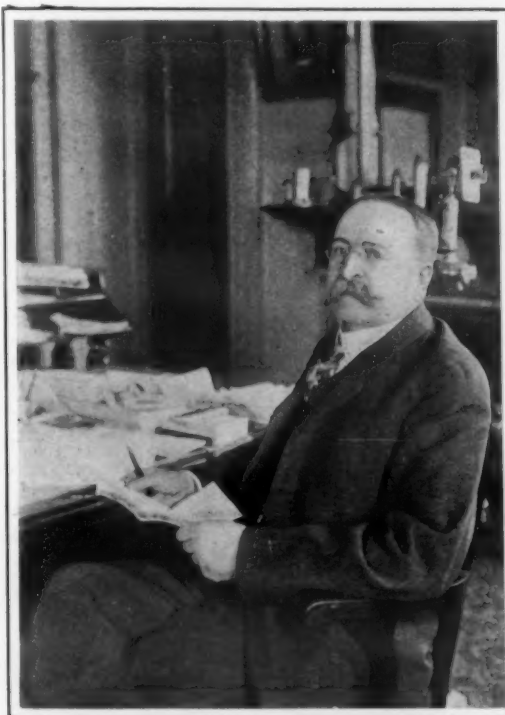
session of a woman of science in Mrs. W. E. Ayrton, whose important work has lately received flattering recognition. Mrs. Ayrton is the wife of Professor Ayrton, a famous electrical engineer, and her tastes seem to run along the same lines as his, for she has been making, on her own account, some interesting experimental investigations on the electric arc, and also on sand ripples. The results of these were so valuable that the Royal Society conferred on her the "David Henry



MRS. W. E. AYRTON,  
The able woman of science, whom the British Royal Society has honored.—Graphic.

Hughes" gold medal for useful research. She is the only woman who has ever been so honored by this learned organization. Mrs. Ayrton was nominated, some years ago, for fellowship in the Royal Society, but could not be admitted, owing to her sex. She is, however, a member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the only woman member. Mrs. Ayrton is step-mother-in-law to Israel Zangwill, the well-known author, who married Professor Ayrton's daughter, Edith. She is highly esteemed in scientific circles for her intellectual ability, and it is believed that she will yet add to her laurels in the service of science.

ADMIRAL N. E. MASON, chief of the bureau of ordnance, in his recent report, recommends the adoption of additional facilities for the carriage of ammunition for battle-ships. He makes the startling assertion that, on account of the space and weight assigned to ammunition on the present design of vessels, all the ammunition carried could, under certain conditions, be expended in less than an hour. He urges the building of two vessels—one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific coast—to be used as floating magazines. The defects of the present system are made so apparent that even a layman might well feel alarmed at what



ADMIRAL N. E. MASON,  
Chief of the bureau of ordnance, an eminent authority on naval construction.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

might happen in a naval war with a first-class Power. He also recommends a combined floating machine-shop and store-vessel for each fleet. Admiral Mason is regarded by many as the best-equipped officer that ever occupied his most responsible position. His experience while stationed at Indian Head and again at the torpedo-station at Newport has given him practical knowledge of the power of shells and of the strength of armor plate used in the construction of battle-ships. Combined with this, he has a rare aptitude for this particular line of naval work and a well-disciplined mind, which, together, make his report especially convincing as to the needs of his department. His suggestions have met wide approval.

THE British government could have made no selection of a representative in this country more

satisfactory to Americans in general than that of James Bryce, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Mortimer Durand as British ambassador at Washington. Mr. Bryce is widely known in the United States by his able and appreciative work on American institutions, entitled "The American Commonwealth," which was the result of nearly twenty-five years of study. He has made several visits to this country, and has a large circle of acquaintances and admirers on this side of the water. Although the new appointee has never heretofore held a diplomatic post, he is thoroughly versed in international politics, is learned in the law, is a man of scholarly attainments in many directions, and his personal traits are such as to make him everywhere honored and esteemed. He has been for many years a member of Parliament, and is accounted one of the foremost of England's Liberal statesmen. Under the present ministry he has held the office of chief secretary for Ireland, has been an ardent advocate of home rule for that island, and has supported other Irish measures. He has declined a peerage, and he will be the first Englishman without a title to represent his country at our national capital.



JAMES BRYCE,  
The famous author and statesman, who has been appointed British ambassador to the United States.

MUCH interest has been manifested throughout New York State in the appointments of the new Democratic officials elected last fall in New York, who have just entered upon their public service, to occupy all the State elective offices excepting that of the governorship. This is the first time that the Democracy has held these offices in New York State in over twenty years. The strife for recognition among the leaders was therefore terrific. In some instances, preference was given to men of little consequence; but, in others, Democrats of merit were properly selected for preferment. One of the best appointments, and also one of the most important, was that of Mr. Frank White, of Albany, author of "White on Corporations," a leading legal text-book, to the place of first deputy attorney-general. Mr. White is an old newspaper man and served many years on the Troy (N. Y.) Press, with great credit. The recognition he receives is a tribute not only to his Democracy and to his ability as an editor, but also to his high standing at the Bar.

SEÑOR ENRIQUE C. CREEL, recently appointed to represent Mexico as ambassador to the United

States, is a remarkable man in many respects. He possesses a fortune estimated at \$25,000,000, and he never held public office until about three years ago, when he was appointed acting Governor of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico. He was well known, however, in the financial circles of Mexico, the United States, and of Europe long before that. He took a prominent part in establishing the new monetary system for Mexico. Señor Creel was born in the city of Chihuahua in 1854. His father was Reuben W. Creel, an American, who went to Chihuahua in the early 'forties and opened a small store, which he conducted for many years. Enrique was the eldest of seven children, and he had little time to secure an education, so busy was he in making a living for the large family after the death of his father. He gradually forged ahead, however, became interested in banking and other enterprises, and accumulated a fortune very rapidly. He is a son-in-law of General Luis Terrazas, the provisional Governor of Chihuahua, whose wealth has been estimated at \$200,000,000. It has often been said that General Terrazas and Señor Creel practically own all of the state of Chihuahua. Señor Creel showed his aggressive American spirit in inaugurating many important public reforms while acting as Governor of Chihuahua. He has a great fondness for Americans, and as ambassador he is expected to do much toward bringing about closer relations between this country and Mexico.



ENRIQUE C. CREEL,  
The new Mexican ambassador to the United States, who is the son of an American.



### Overcrowding Ships With Immigrants.

A RECENT letter in the New York Times calls attention to the practice of certain transatlantic steamship lines of overselling space for the sake of crowding their ships with immigrants. Such an abuse deserves the strongest condemnation. It is an outrage upon all the passengers, steerage and cabin, when steerage passengers are crowded into unsanitary holds and allowed to occupy decks which, by the terms of the implied contract between passenger and company, are reserved for the use of the cabin passengers. Apart from the mere considerations of comfort, however, the danger of panic arising from this overloading of the ship must be apparent; since, with the steerage passengers in possession of the first and second cabin decks, nothing could prevent them, being terror-stricken by a storm or an accident, from rushing throughout the ship with probable consequent loss of life due to the absolute breakdown of discipline. If the laws which prohibit this overcrowding are not enforced, we may yet see, as the result of their infraction, a marine disaster rivaling the horrors of the *Slocum*.

### Scandalous Newspaper Stories.

IT WOULD be laughable, if it were not symptomatic of the desire of many of them to stir up class feeling, to see American papers printing such preposterous stories as that one recently circulated, to the effect that George Vanderbilt's coachmen at Biltmore went on strike because they were half-starved. The eagerness with which a certain section of the press seizes upon such scandalous inventions is equaled only by the popular credulity which feeds upon them. But it will not do to laugh at these mischief-makers and their dupes. When any large part of the public comes fervently to believe that every millionaire is a grinder of the faces of the poor, a force making for riot and revolution has been let loose. Some newspaper publishers are careless offenders, thinking only of increasing circulation by printing such "yellow" stories. Others seek to rouse the worst passions of the mob, and are aided, shameful to say, by thousands of respectable people who buy sensational papers out of curiosity and make their publication possible by advertising patronage. The danger to the country through

the influence of the "yellow press" is at least as great now as when the nation was roused to a white heat of anger against it after the assassination of McKinley. Why, then, does not the decent, orderly, and educated portion of the community withdraw the support which makes the "yellows" possible?



FUNERAL OF BISHOP MCCABE AT PHILADELPHIA—GUARD OF HONOR BEARING THE CASKET FROM THE CHURCH.  
E. J. Reilly.

### A Great Figure in American Methodism.

BISHOP CHARLES CALDWELL MCCABE, D.D., LL.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who died on December 19th, after a brief illness, had been

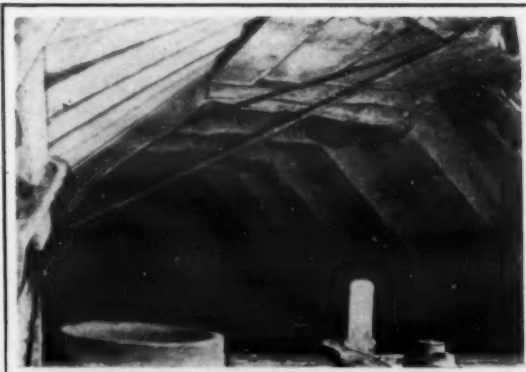
for many years the most familiarly known and best beloved man in American Methodism. Even after his elevation to the episcopacy he was often greeted as "chaplain," his earliest and dearest title. As Chaplain McCabe he will be lovingly mentioned so long as any survive that ever saw his face and heard the music of his voice. His lecture on "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" has been delivered more times than any other in the annals of the American platform, and has netted over a quarter of a million dollars for religious and philanthropic causes. His singing of Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" introduced it to the masses of the people, creating a wave of enthusiasm throughout the whole North. As a money-raiser for great causes he has never had a peer. During the war he obtained \$100,000 for the Christian Commission; in two years he secured \$87,000 for his alma mater, the Ohio Wesleyan University; during the sixteen years of his connection with the board of church extension he was the principal factor in increasing the annual income to \$300,000, and in securing a capital of half a million for its loan fund; when he became corresponding secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, he raised the cry, "A million a year for missions!" and within two years brought the collections up to that amount. But these great items represent only a part of his money raising. He was constantly raising money to reduce church debts, promote the cause of Christian education, and in aid of individual philanthropies that found refuge in his great heart. He became a bishop in 1896. In 1902 he succeeded Bishop Hurst as chancellor of the American University, of which he had previously been vice-chancellor. His work for the university was in addition to the heavy duties of the episcopacy. He was an evangelist rather than a theologian. As a presiding bishop he guided a conference not by the administration of rules of order, but by his unflinching tact, genial humor, brotherly sympathy, and spiritual enthusiasm. He was seventy years of age, having been born at Athens, O., October 11th, 1836. His magnetic eyes were not dim nor his natural force abated when he was suddenly prostrated by apoplexy. His personal presence was commanding and beautiful to the last. His memory will long be an inspiration to the millions of members of his great church, and also to hosts of good people in other communions.



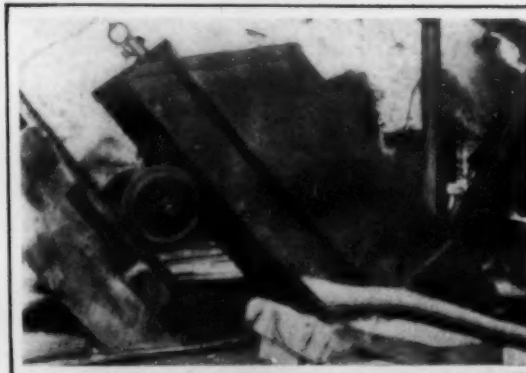
HICKS, JUST AFTER HIS RESCUE—STIFF AND WEARY, BUT STRONG AND CONTENTED.



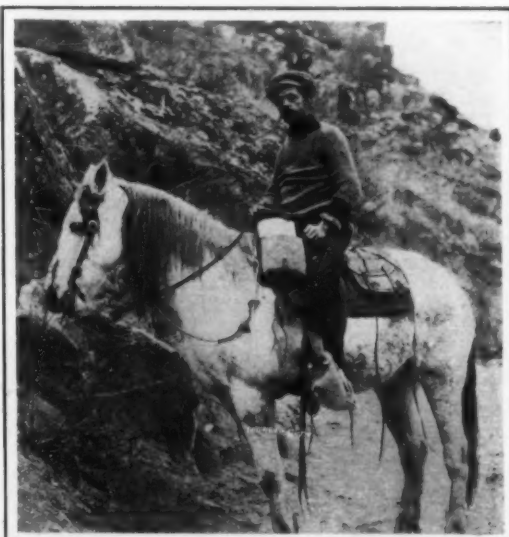
GROUP OF RESCUERS ASSEMBLED NEAR THE SHAFT-HOUSE.



ENTRANCE TO THE GREAT TUNNEL, ONE HUNDRED FEET FROM THE SPOT WHERE HICKS AND HIS FIVE COMRADES WERE ENTOMBED.



ONE CAR UNDER WHICH HICKS LAY DURING HIS ENTIRE UNDERGROUND IMPRISONMENT, AND WHICH PROTECTED HIM FROM THOUSANDS OF TONS OF FALLEN EARTH AND ROCKS.



THE MORNING AFTER THE RESCUE—HICKS ON HORSEBACK EN ROUTE TO A HOSPITAL.



OPENING OF THE 97-FOOT DRIFT RUN INTO THE MOUNTAIN TO REACH HICKS—MINERS WAITING THEIR TURN AT EXHAUSTING RESCUE WORK.

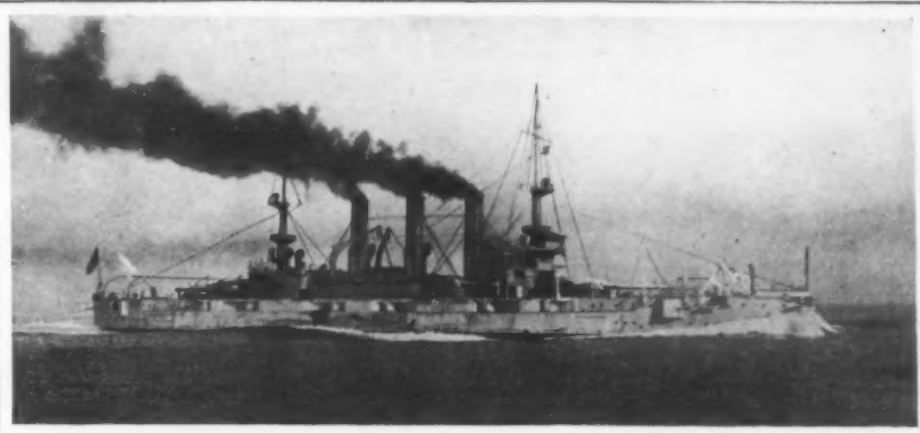


ENGINEER HALL (AT RIGHT) AND ASSISTANTS AT THE PHONOGRAPH SENDING CHEERING MUSIC TO HICKS DOWN THE PIPE THROUGH WHICH HE WAS ALSO FED WITH MILK.

### A WESTERN MINER BURIED ALIVE FOR FIFTEEN DAYS.

LINDSAY B. HICKS, WHO WAS ENTOMBED, WITH FIVE OTHERS (WHO WERE KILLED), BY A TREMENDOUS FALL OF EARTH AND ROCK IN THE EDISON POWER COMPANY'S TUNNEL AT BAKERSFIELD, CAL., AND SCENES CONNECTED WITH HIS RESCUE AFTER A FORTNIGHT'S HARD DIGGING BY HIS COMRADES.—Photographs from C. C. McColloch.





NEW AND POWERFUL SIXTEEN-THOUSAND TON AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIP "KANSAS," WHICH COST OVER \$4,000,000, GOING AT FULL SPEED ON HER SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP OFF ROCKLAND, ME.—*M. R. Harden, Maine.*



WRECK OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER STEAMER "W. T. SGOVELL," WHOSE BOILER EXPLODED NEAR VICKSBURG, KILLING TWENTY MEN AND INJURING TWENTY OTHERS.—*Charles Long, Mississippi.*



(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) AUTOMATIC JUSTICE—A THIEF AT NAPLES, ITALY, WHO CLIMBED AN IRON PILLAR TO STEAL COPPER WIRES, KILLED BY A SEVERE ELECTRIC SHOCK.—*H. Pattison, Italy.*



AMERICAN OFFICER DRILLING CHINESE CADETS AT THE MILITARY SCHOOL NEAR CHEFOO, CHINA.  
*C. A. Landau, China.*



LARGEST VESSEL EVER BUILT FOR AMERICAN INLAND WATERS—TRANSFER-BOAT "ALBATROSS" JUST BEFORE ITS RECENT LAUNCHING AT DUBUQUE, IA.  
*W. S. Martineau, Minnesota.*



SUPERB \$10,000 SILVER SERVICE PRESENTED TO THE BATTLE-SHIP "LOUISIANA" BY THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, WITH THE OFFICERS OF THE VESSEL GROUPED ABOUT IT.  
*J. N. Teunissen, Louisiana.*

### NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—ITALY WINS.

OCCURRENCES OF THE TIME CHRONICLED IN TELLING PICTURES BY ARTISTS OF KEEN OBSERVATION.



# WHAT NOTABLE MEN ARE TALKING ABOUT

## MR. CARNEGIE FAVORS TAXATION OF FORTUNES.

BY ANDREW CARNEGIE.

I AM WITH the President in regard to a graduated tax, a heavy graduated tax, for this reason—many reasons.



ANDREW CARNEGIE,  
The eminent capitalist and philanthropist.  
Ritzmann.

One reason is that it belongs to the community that made most of the money, and they should come in and get their dues. The second is that excessive wealth left to children is an injury to the child. We do not want a class to grow up in this community, a greater class than we can help, who are not compelled to render some service to the community to justify that community in giving them all their privileges and luxuries. My experience is that I would as soon leave a curse to my boy as the almighty dollar.

There are exceptions every now and then, and here let me say that the millionaire's son who does spurn the coarse pleasures that we see so many of them indulge in, and devotes himself to the service of the community in any form, is entitled to double honor. But we must legislate not for exceptions; we must legislate for the general.

I stand as opposed to an income tax as not only the most pernicious act that a nation could enact, but I do stand, on the other hand, for this, that the problem of wealth will never down. The people are becoming intelligent. They see what I tell you is true, that the community made most of the wealth, and I hope they will persist and tax heavily by graduated taxation every man who dies leaving behind him his millions, which it was his duty to administer for the public good in his life, and that they will cease to honor any man who does not regard his surplus wealth as a sacred trust, to be administered for the good of the community, from which it has arisen.

## THE LESSON OF NEW YORK STATE'S ELECTION.

BY PETER S. GROSSCUP, JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Unquestionably the important position that Mr. Hearst has obtained in the politics of New York, and in the politics of the country—a position that drew to him enough Republican votes to enable his ticket to divide with the Republican ticket almost equally the vote of New York—is due, more than to all other causes combined, to the relation that the corporations of the country are believed to bear to the people of the country, and to Mr. Hearst's attitude on the questions that those relations raise. And out of this corporation question, too, Mr. Bryan has obtained his political power, and Mr. Roosevelt his foremost power and position.

The capital of the country—the greatest portion of it still the wealth of the people at large—is no longer invested directly by its owners in the country's industries. Accumulating in the great money centres, the entire investible capital of the country has become the reservoir out of which only the comparatively few who do own the industries have been enabled to acquire their ownership. When you ask me where Mr. Hearst got his following, I answer, he found the most of it ready made for him in the consciousness of the people of New York that the property of the country in corporate form is no longer the people's property—he found the most of it in this mighty shift from the ideals that at the beginning of our republican institutions lay at the basis of the institution of private property.

No pains were taken by the States that gave them birth to make these corporations media through which the people at large might transmute their individual savings into permanent property interests; no pains were taken to furnish the worker with a medium through which he might with reasonable safety transmute a part of his day's profits into a permanent property interest; no pains were taken to interest either worker or people as proprietors at all—the one instrumentality in which the new industrial life had embodied itself having been left, though state created, a mere shell under whose roof and behind whose walls every form of treachery, and nearly every form of theft, were given free rein. This is the great black sin of the times in which we live.

But how, you ask, would you remove the causes—

how rebuild the corporation? Thirty years ago, the German people went through corporation experiences much like our own. There, as here, the corporation, as originally designed, was a mere shell. There, as here, under the shelter of that shell, the property of the country was being transferred from the German people at large, even the little they had, to the few. There, thirty years ago, as here now, great corporate scandals were exposed. And there, as here, the human nature that is everywhere behind civilization eventually began to recoil. It began there before it began here only because conditions reached a climax there earlier than here, and because we as a people were too prosperous, and too busy, to look even a little way beneath the surface of things.

But when the work of reform did come there, it was a genuine reform. Before a corporation can be organized in that country it must prove, as in a court proceeding, its rightful title to a corporate existence. In the same way it must establish the amount and the character of the capitalization it is allowed to put out. When property is turned in, its value must be judicially ascertained. Upon officers and directors is not conferred supreme power; in the German corporation the shareholders' meeting is the counterpart of our New England town meeting—a genuine assembly intended to do something more than pass resolutions of approval.

The reconstructed corporation must have no place in it for those schemes of spoliation that, within or without, plunder the people whose capital has created it, and whose patronage must support it. In the reconstructed corporation the securities issued must be related in some way to the values actually put in. In the reconstructed corporation, not only must the officers be trustees of the stockholders, held to the strict accountability to which individual trustees are now held, and denied the privilege, as individual trustees are now denied, of making profit out of their trust; but the administration of the trust, as in the case of individual trustees, must be constantly kept under the eye of some tribunal of the government. And in the reconstructed corporation, tangible inducements ought to be given to the workman, the clerk, the employé of every kind, to secure proprietorship.

## STATES RIGHTS AND GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL.

BY ELIHU ROOT, SECRETARY OF STATE.

It is plainly to be seen that the people of the country are coming to the conclusion that in certain important respects the local laws of the separate States which were adequate for the due and just regulation and control of the business which was transacted and the activity which began and ended within the limits of the several States, are inadequate for the due and just control of the business and activities which extend throughout all the States, and that power of regulation and control is gradually passing into the hands of the national government. Sometimes by an assertion of the interstate-commerce power, sometimes by an assertion of the taxing power, the national government is taking up the performance of duties which under the changed conditions the separate States are no longer capable of adequately performing. The Federal anti-trust law, the anti-rebate law, the railroad-rate law, the meat-inspection law, the oleomargarine law, the pure-food law, are examples of the purpose of the people of the United States to do through the agency of the national government the thing which the separate State governments formerly did adequately, but no longer do adequately. The end is not yet. The process that interweaves the life and action of the people in every section of our country with the people in every other section continues, and will continue with increasing force and effect; we are urging forward in a development of business and social life which tends more and more to the obliteration of State lines and the decrease of State power as compared with national power; the relations of the business over which the Federal government is assuming control, of interstate transportation with State transportation, of interstate commerce with State commerce, are so intimate, and the separation of the two is so impracticable, that the tendency is plainly toward the practical control of the national government over both. New projects of national control are mooted: control of insurance, uniform divorce laws, child-labor laws, and many others affecting matters formerly entirely within the cognizance of the State are proposed.

There is but one way in which the States of the Union can maintain their power and authority under the conditions which are now before us, and that way is by an awakening on the part of the States to a realization of their own duties to the country at large. Under the conditions which now exist, no State can live unto itself alone and regulate its affairs with sole reference to its own treasury, its own convenience, its own special interests. Every State is bound to frame its legislation and its administration with reference not only to its own special affairs, but with reference to the effect upon all its sister States. It is useless for the advocates of States rights to inveigh against the supremacy of the constitutional laws of the United States or against the extension of national authority in the fields of necessary control where the States themselves fail in the performance of their duty. The instinct for self-government among the people of the United States is too strong to permit them long to respect any one's right to exercise a power which he fails to exercise. The governmental control which they deem just and necessary they will have. It may be that such control could better be exercised in particular instances by the governments of the States, but the people will have the control they need either from the States or from the national government, and if the States fail to furnish it in due measure, sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised—in the national government.

ereference to its own treasury, its own convenience, its own special interests. Every State is bound to frame its legislation and its administration with reference not only to its own special affairs, but with reference to the effect upon all its sister States. It is useless for the advocates of States rights to inveigh against the supremacy of the constitutional laws of the United States or against the extension of national authority in the fields of necessary control where the States themselves fail in the performance of their duty. The instinct for self-government among the people of the United States is too strong to permit them long to respect any one's right to exercise a power which he fails to exercise. The governmental control which they deem just and necessary they will have. It may be that such control could better be exercised in particular instances by the governments of the States, but the people will have the control they need either from the States or from the national government, and if the States fail to furnish it in due measure, sooner or later constructions of the Constitution will be found to vest the power where it will be exercised—in the national government.

## ELOQUENT PLEA FOR CLOSER FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

BY BARON SPECK VON STERNBURG, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

The historical friendship between Prussia and the United States, and then, after Prussia had founded the German empire, between this empire and the United States, began in the mutual esteem that existed between George Washington, your first President, and the Hohenzollern, Frederick the Great, and has reached its climax during the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, your twenty-sixth President, and the Hohenzollern, William the Second.



BARON SPECK VON STERNBURG,  
German Ambassador to the  
United States.  
Marceau.

In the most far-reaching diplomatic actions during the last years we notice President Roosevelt and Emperor William moving on the same lines, a policy which received the full approval of the American people, because it was a policy of peace based on trust. Where lies our line of cleavage? In our commercial relations? Let us hope not! We know that our progress is regarded with no unfriendly or jealous eyes from this side of the Atlantic. The world knows that you have long since learned to consider the prosperity of others not as hindering but as helping your own. Let me recall the words spoken in an address to Prince Henry of Prussia by one of your leading statesmen in this very city: "Not even the strides of German trade and the growth of the German navy disturb us. Keep on expanding; and, above all, trade more and more with us, and help us to keep the doors of the Orient open to the trade of the world." Germany heartily reciprocates these words. America's prosperity means Germany's prosperity. We both have vastly increased our trade since the night those memorable words were spoken, and we have closely stood together to keep the doors of the Orient open for trade.

The commercial relations between Germany and the United States are increasing every day, and the trade done with Hamburg alone amounts to nearly two hundred millions of dollars per annum. The trade between both countries for the present calendar year will reach the enormous total of three hundred and fifty millions of dollars—an increase over last year of about fifty millions. During the last nine months you sold to us goods worth one hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars and we sold to you goods valuing one hundred and six millions of dollars. If such an increase takes place under inequalities, how much greater would be the increase if inequalities were removed? But this interchange of commodities is not the only way in which we are becoming more intimately connected, for Americans have also very important interests in enterprises in Germany, and German capitalists are investing largely in America. Think of it! The total value of the interests of each country in the other approximates the enormous sum of more than five hundred millions of dollars.

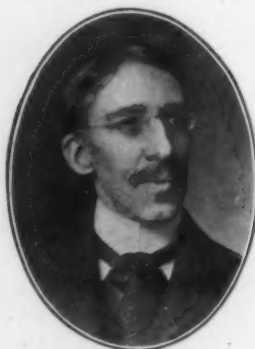
## When Sleep Fails,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring quiets the nerves and brings refreshing sleep. Nourishes and strengthens the entire body.

## Infant and Adult.

FOR the upbuilding of the infant and sustaining the adult, milk is essential; and to be wholesome must be pure. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk and Brand Evaporated Milk have no equals for purity, flavor, and richness.



HON. PETER S. GROSSCUP,  
Judge of the United States Circuit  
Court of Appeals.  
Howe.



HON. ELIHU ROOT,  
Secretary of State of the United  
States.—Copyright by Aime  
Dupont.





RUINS OF THE ANCIENT BRAZEN PALACE AT ANARADUPURA, CEYLON.—Charles G. Glidden, Massachusetts.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) COLUMBUS CIRCLE, AND THE ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK, ON A RAINY DAY.—F. J. Stein, New York.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) A WINTER TRAGEDY—THE FAGOT-GATHERER FOUND DEAD IN THE SNOW BY HIS DOG.—Harry F. Blanchard, New York.



A HISTORIC GUN—ONE OF THE CANNON USED BY THE CONFEDERATES IN DEFENDING FORT SUMTER AND CHARLESTON, S. C., DURING THE CIVIL WAR.—C. L. Sheppard, South Carolina.



INDIAN ROCK, A CURIOUS NATURAL OBJECT, SITUATED ON A HILL NEAR WHEELING, W. VA. Joseph Lucas, West Virginia.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) FINEST DEER FOREST IN SCOTLAND—MANSION AND GROUNDS OF GLENQUOICH, A 50,000-ACRE ESTATE ON LOCH QUOICH, WHICH WAS LEASED LAST YEAR BY MR. HENRY PHIPPS, THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE.—George Thow, Scotland.



STRANGE CASE OF ADOPTION—TWIN LAMBS, WHOSE FOSTER-MOTHER IS A COW. L. H. Ely, Ohio.



MIDSHIPMEN AT THE ANNAPOLIS NAVAL ACADEMY, MARCHING FROM SKIRMISH DRILL.—Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.

### AMATEUR PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST.

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE, SCOTLAND THE SECOND, AND NEW YORK THE THIRD.



## Constructing the Greatest Water System in the World

WITH no flourish of trumpets, the greatest engineering work this country ever saw is making steady progress in the valleys of the Catskills and along the course of the Hudson. Its completion will mean the creation of a water-supply system for New York City which will dwarf the mightiest efforts of the old Romans, and provide for the storage of a greater volume of water than that accomplished by any similar project in history. As to the mere matter of cost, the building of the reservoirs in the Catskill region and the bringing of the water to all the boroughs of New York will involve an expenditure of \$162,000,000, while the estimates of the cost of digging the Panama Canal are \$140,000,000. Not only in cost, but in the difficulty of the engineering problems to be solved, the New York reservoir-aqueduct project is a far greater work than the "big ditch." In actual benefits to humanity, too, the results to be attained by the establishment of this great water supply are incalculably more important than the commercial advantages which will flow from the completion of the canal. Though New York has from the Croton watershed a supply which in good years is adequate, experts have calculated that two dry summers in succession would so reduce the volume of water in storage as to create a water famine; for a supply of half the normal volume would mean, not the halving of each consumer's share, but, owing to variations in pressure and means of distribution, the absolute cutting off of the supply of large sections of the city. The fearful possibilities of such a calamity, through removal of fire and sanitary protection, as well as the supply for ordinary household necessities, need only to be hinted at.

This immense undertaking (which is under the su-

pervision of the New York City Board of Water Supply, consisting of three commissioners—J. Edward Simmons, president; Charles N. Chadwick, and Charles A. Shaw) involves the construction of nine big reservoirs, seven to be used as collecting points for the various watersheds of the Catskills, and two as storage stations against a time of drought. The largest reservoir, the Ashokan, which will lie fifteen miles west of Kingston, will have an area of 10,000 acres, and a capacity of from 120,000,000 to 150,000,000,000 gallons. (The new Croton reservoir holds only 31,530,000,000 gallons.) This will be the largest reservoir ever built.

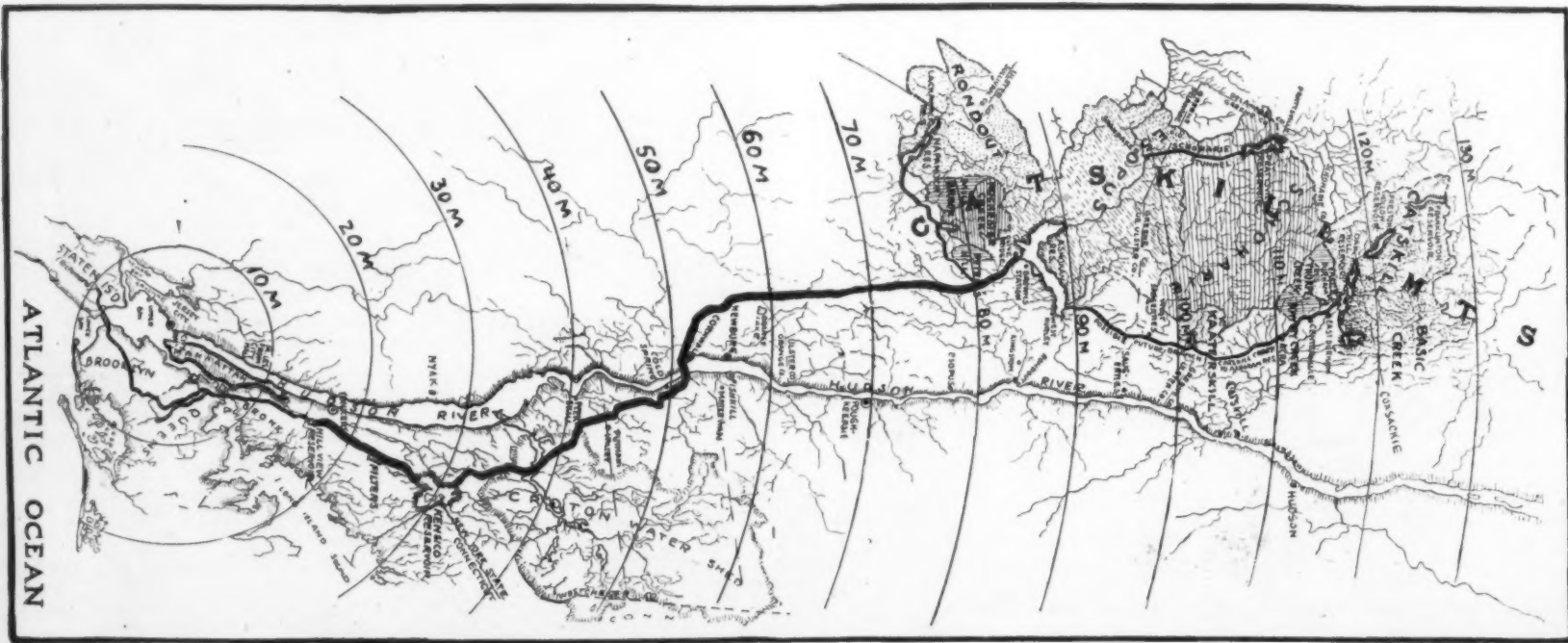
Some of the most difficult of the engineering problems to be solved with which J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer of the project, and his men are grappling are connected with the construction of the aqueduct which is to bring the water one hundred and seventeen miles to the remotest districts of Brooklyn and Staten Island. Most interesting to the lay mind is the method by which the aqueduct will pass the barrier of the Hudson River just north of West Point. Owing to the great depth of the river at this point and the "faults" in the rocks underlying its bed, it will probably be necessary to sink shafts seven hundred feet in order to reach rock solid enough for tunneling. Through the U-shaped tunnel to be constructed the water will be "siphoned," in accordance with a well-known principle of physics, to the eastern shore of the river, whence it will be conducted to the storage reservoirs at Kensico, near White Plains, and Hillview, near the northern city line. The first of these reservoirs will have a capacity of 40,000,000,000 gallons, or eighty days' supply, which will be held, so far as possible, as

a reserve, the Hillview reservoir being used partly for reserve, but chiefly as a distributing point.

The total estimated capacity of the Catskill reservoirs is considerably upward of 200,000,000,000 gallons. The new aqueduct must be capable of carrying 500,000,000 gallons daily, and it is estimated that the total available yield of the Catskill region will be 660,000,000 gallons daily. The two Croton aqueducts, when running at their full capacity, can deliver to the city about 375,000,000 gallons a day, though not more than 300,000,000 a day, so experts say, can safely be drawn from the Croton supply in times of drought. Even this addition to its supply may not suffice, experts say, for the needs of New York twenty-five years hence, at its present rate of growth.

About 550 members of the Bureau of Water Supply's engineering force are now actively engaged in surveys, borings, and other preliminary operations over the area within which the work is projected. They are carrying on their difficult task, the chief engineer says, with a spirit of interest and enthusiasm rarely displayed by employees engaged in any great public work. It is encouraging news that the detailed estimates for the contract which is soon to be let for the first eleven miles of aqueduct work are well within the allowance made for the construction of that section—a circumstance arguing that this monumental municipal undertaking may be finished without overrunning the original appropriation.

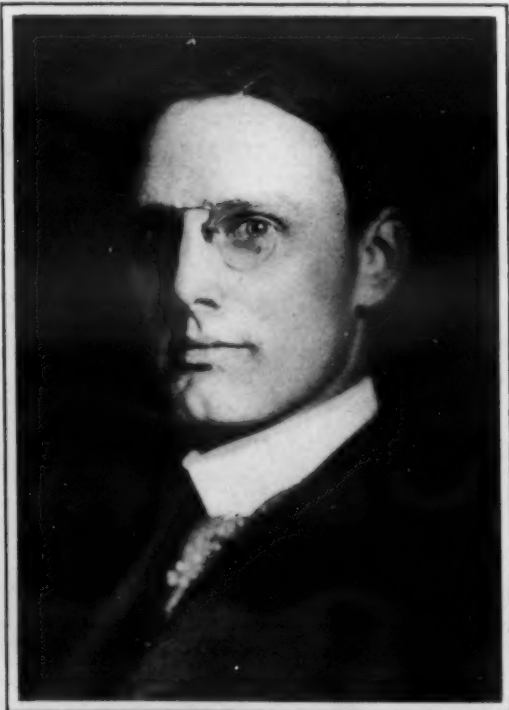
A GLASS of soda and a tablespoonful of Abbott's Bitters makes a pleasing drink and acts as a tonic.



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE NEW CATSKILL WATER SUPPLY RESERVOIRS AND THE ROUTE OF THE AQUEDUCT TO NEW YORK.

### The Scenery We Enjoy.

POPULAR appreciation of the beauty of landscape is largely a matter of association and familiarity.



ALFRED MILTON NAPIER,

One of New York's most successful architects and builders, and constructor of some of the finest buildings in the United States.

The scenery that one really most enjoys is that which is associated with the memories of the past, with the pleasures, the visions, and even the tasks of youth. In his "Reminiscences of My Childhood and Youth," Georg Brandes narrates how he met in the Alps a young peasant woman whose early home had been in Normandy. He congratulated her on living now amid the beautiful and sublime scenery of Switzerland, and she broke out: "Beautiful place, this? The steep mountain, the bristly fir-trees and pine-trees, the snow up above and the dark lake down below—how could any place be uglier? No fields, no pasture-land, no fruit-trees." For her, dear Normandy, where there was plenty of food, fertile fields, rich crops; where you need not go up or down hill; where the land was flat and comfortable to live on. But the Scotch Highlander loves to the end of life, wherever he may dwell, the mighty mountains, the rock-bound lochs, the peat-brown torrents, the undulating moors, the fragrant forests of birch and pine and fir. We have an Indian friend, a famous guide, to whom the shores of Hudson's Bay are the earthly paradise. There, when he was a boy, he went with men to shoot wild geese, which they roasted at evening before huge fires.

### Bath of Beauty

IS CUTICURA SOAP, ASSISTED BY CUTICURA OINTMENT, PUREST AND SWEETEST OF EMOLLIENTS.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate, medicinal, emollient, sanative, and antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odors. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for irritations of the skin, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, is priceless.

in GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



JOHN G. CAVANAGH,

Who successfully manages all disputes arising at the racing meets of the New York Jockey Club.



# What Pure-Food Laws Will Not Do—Pure Food, No. 3

[This is the third of a series of articles on the pure-food question to be written for LESLIE'S WEEKLY by an eminent chemist, officially connected with the department of health in a large Western State. Readers who desire information regarding the purity of medicines, food products, or any similar articles of domestic consumption, are invited to address their inquiries to "The Pure Food Department," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Only such inquiries will be received as can be inserted in the columns of this paper. —EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

THE MEAT inspection bill went into force on October 1st, 1906, and on January 1st, 1907, the long-desired pure-food law became effective. If we should gain our information as to the value of these laws and the work they are to do from the articles appearing in the press, the trade journals, and dietetic magazines, we would learn that they are a panacea for all the ills of food adulteration, and that the food producing and distributing agencies, purified by the fire of national legislation, will hereafter engage only in honest business, free from every element of fraud or deceit. These promises are not correct, and will not be fulfilled. Indeed, we can hardly expect any change whatever in many of the things that now trouble us. Some of the unfair conditions that have arisen out of the misbranding evil will be corrected. "Leaf lard" will hereafter be true "leaf lard," and not any product of hogs' fat that may be put up in pails or tierces. Smoked shoulders cannot masquerade as "California hams," bologna sausage will mean that sausage so called was imported from Italy, and Hamburg steak will refer to the true German product. But these abuses are largely theoretical. No one thinks the minced steak his butcher grinds for him under the name of "Hamburg" is imported, any more than he fancies his port or sherry to be of the particular vintage once called by those names, nor does the cook who prepares a Westphalian ham suppose he is handling the product of the Westphalian forests.

Certain preservatives heretofore largely used in curing meats and fish will be abandoned, and the indiscriminate use of colors and bleach will be regulated. Patent and proprietary medicines that contain alcohol and narcotic drugs, such as morphine, cocaine, and chloral, will hereafter be so labeled that their true character may be understood. While the Federal laws will undoubtedly check misbranding and stop injurious and fraudulent adulteration, by the very nature of all national laws they must concern only articles manufactured for interstate trade. Government authority cannot extend within the confines of any State, except to control interstate commerce.

The manufacturer within the State is subject only to the law of his State as long as he confines his business to local State trade. All food adulteration, misbranding, and fraudulent practices within the State must be handled just as before the new laws were passed. The result will be that those States having no suitable food laws will be more than before the prey of the impure and cheap food manufacturer. The local producer will no longer be working in competition with larger out-of-the-State firms, but will have full swing in his market and an incentive to make even greater quantities than before. He may sell sawdust for spices, cane syrup for maple products, colored acid for vinegar, and glucose for clover honey; he may call his cheap mixture of alcohol and quinine a blood purifier; he may put cocaine in catarrh powders, and morphine and chloroform in cough syrups, and, as long as he confines his trade to the State in which he manufactures his goods, he does not violate the Federal laws. When we remember that at present twenty-four, or half the number of our States and Territories, have no food laws, or that because of the lack of means to enforce them they are inoperative, it is seen that there are still opportunities for money making by the producer of impure foods and dangerous drugs.

The Beveridge meat-inspection law corrects many packing-house abuses and insures purity to the consumer who will look for the blue stamp when buying his roast or steak. And yet, while the meat supply of the large cities is necessarily shipped in from the great stockyards, millions of our people, living in the country and smaller towns and cities, get all their meats from local dealers and butchers who kill and sell their own meats. And of all unsanitary and unclean places, altogether disgusting to the senses of smell and sight, all too frequently that of the small slaughtering house is superlatively in the lead. Under the new laws only sound beef can run the gauntlet of half a dozen inspectors and get to market. What will become of the inferior stock, the lean and crippled beeves? Stock raisers will soon learn the folly of sending such grades

to the yards, where they would only be condemned and discarded, and will place them where there is no inspection—that is, in the local markets. If Federal inspection is needed in the great packing-houses, how much more is it needed in every country town and local slaughter-house? The national law sees to it that the milk products—butter, cheese, and condensed milk—go to market in an honest fashion. The butter must be pure, full-cream cheese must be made from cream, and condensed milk can no longer deceive us as evaporated cream. But there is no government law that can prevent the selling of watered milk, nor see that dairies are clean and cows healthy.

One of the chief complaints of food manufacturers

## The Wild Duck.

LOOK—how beautiful he is!

Swift his flight as a bullet  
As he comes in from the sea in the morning.  
For the wind is from the sea in the morning.  
See! He is bound for the hilltops.  
The gold hilltops, the gold hilltops.  
There he will rest 'neath the flowers,  
The red flowers—the white and red,  
The poppy—the flower of dreams,  
The crimson flower of dreams.  
There must he rest in the morning.  
Happy wild duck! Happy wild duck!  
For the wind is from the sea in the morning.

So will he rest 'neath the roses,  
The red roses, the love roses,  
And their petals will fall around him,  
Sweet and warm around him,  
Closer and closer around him,  
Warmer and warmer around him,  
Till even in the day-time the stars shall be shining.  
Happy wild duck! Happy wild duck!  
For the wind is from the sea in the morning.  
There by the roses bloom the lilies, the flowers of peace,  
The white flowers of peace,  
Red and white together, red and white and red,  
Waving and blowing together,  
Blooming and waving together  
On the gold hilltops in the morning.  
For the wind is from the sea in the morning.

Ah me! but the wind soon changes in these parts.  
Ah me! Ah me!  
It was not so in the old days.  
Look, look, ah, look, see, even now it is changing out, out  
to the sea!

Look, look, above the hilltops,  
With eyes turned back to the mainland,  
And tired wings wearily beating, but vainly,  
For the wind blows out to the sea in the evening.  
Poor little wild duck! Poor little wild duck!  
Look, there is crimson, warm on his breast!  
Look, red drops fall from his breast!  
Poor little wild duck! Poor little wild duck!  
In the evening,  
For the wind is out to the sea in the evening.

Look! He is falling, falling out to the sea.  
Ah, there is mist on the sea!  
There is always mist on the sea in the evening.  
Perhaps his nest is beyond, I know not;  
Perhaps it is built of the mist, I know not.  
Only with tired wings wearily beating,  
And eyes turned back to the mainland,  
To the red and white and red,  
Waving and blowing together,  
Blooming and blowing together,  
He is falling out, out to the sea.  
Poor little wild duck! Poor little wild duck!  
In the evening when the wind blows out to the sea!  
Ah me! Ah me! Ah me!  
In the evening when the wind blows out to the sea.

DAVID WARK GRIFFITH.

is that they are compelled to label their goods in as many different ways as there are States in the Union, to conform to the various rulings of food commissioners and health boards, at great expense and with endless bother. The new laws only serve to complicate the situation, for now there are both national and State laws to consider. A food product may require the label "compounded" in one State, "imitation" in another, and "artificial" in a third, and every election that places a new man at the head of a food department may reverse all former rulings and still further complicate matters for the producer who is endeavoring to conform to every interpretation of the law. The only solution for these annoying conditions, that are checks upon trade and an important factor in determining prices, is uniform State laws, one standard of quality and composition, and harmonious co-operation between Federal and State officials.

Pure-food agitation must begin at home. The Federal law is an aid to a better state of affairs in the factory, the market, and the kitchen, but it is not a cure-all for food adulteration. Some conditions, and those the most important, can only be handled by local ordinances, police regulations, and sanitary laws enforced by local officials. Others can easily be controlled by suitable State legislation. The most favorable sign in the midst of all the pure-food agitation that has vexed trade, upset markets, created false ideas of food adulteration, and fostered a spirit of resentment against manufacturers and dealers in food products that is largely unfair and unwarranted, is that given by the organizations of producers and distributors who are demanding uniform legislation based on the provisions of the national laws throughout the States.

## A Chance for the South.

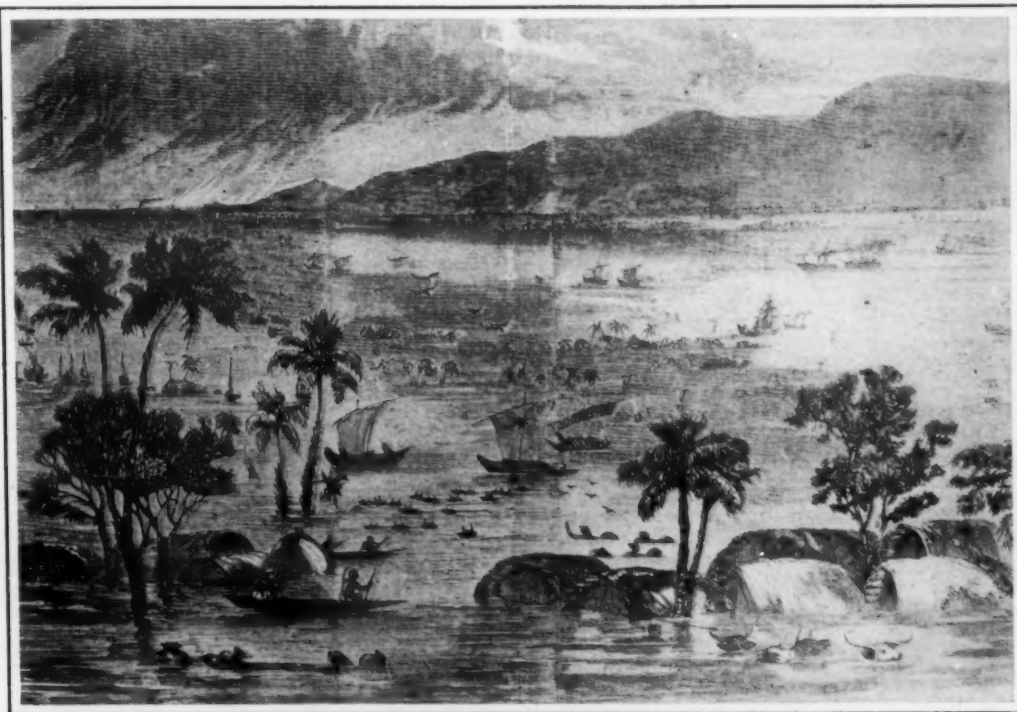
IT IS undeniable that Bryan has been steadily losing ground as a presidential candidate ever since his return from Europe. In the South, especially, where his absurd proposition for governmental ownership of railroads is denounced, he has rapidly lost strength in the political centre where his hold was greatest. The suggestion that the South itself should select the next presidential candidate of the Democratic party has much to commend it, and no better name for the honor could be mentioned than that of the eminent jurist, ex-Judge Gray, of Delaware. No doubt the Bryan and Hearst element would unite all their forces to defeat a movement in favor of a conservative and distinguished representative of the Democracy, but if the South were solid in support of such a candidate it would and should have its own way in the Democratic national convention.

The nomination of a Democrat of the high character and conservative tendencies of Judge Gray by the Democratic party would certainly restore to the Democracy much of the strength it has sacrificed by reason of its radical action in national conventions in late years, and it would be sure to attract a considerable element of the Republican party which is beginning to express dissatisfaction with some of the radical tendencies of its public leaders. Within a year from this date the national committees of the two parties will already be considering the selection of a time and place for the next national convention. The first delegates to the Republican convention will be elected in one of the Pennsylvania districts next August, only nine months hence.

It scarcely seems possible that we are already on the eve of another presidential struggle—one that will be momentous in the history of our country.

## Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

AMONG the floods for which the valley of the Ganges has for ages been famous, that of the autumn of 1856 was for many years pre-eminent. In lower Bengal an area 120 miles in width was under water, with the exception of some of the villages, which, as now, were built for safety on natural or artificial mounds. In many other districts the width of the swollen stream was upward of one hundred miles. The loss of life was not in proportion to the loss of property, which was enormous. Nevertheless, the annual floods of the Ganges are the source of the country's remarkable fertility, artificial fertilization being rendered unnecessary by reason of the rich deposits of alluvium, which result from the overflow of the waters and which make the valley, watered by that great river, one of the best rice-producing districts in the world.

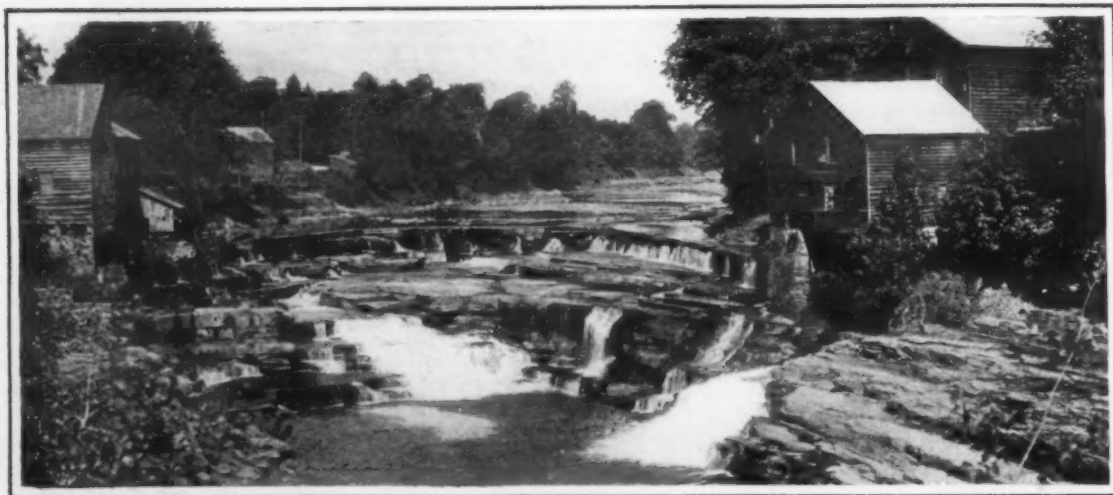


A TREMENDOUS FLOOD IN THE RIVER GANGES, NEAR RAJMAHAL, INDIA.  
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, January 10th, 1857, and copyrighted.





THE SITE OF THE HUGE ASHOKAN RESERVOIR, ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD—ALL THAT PART OF THE VILLAGES WEST SHOKAN AND



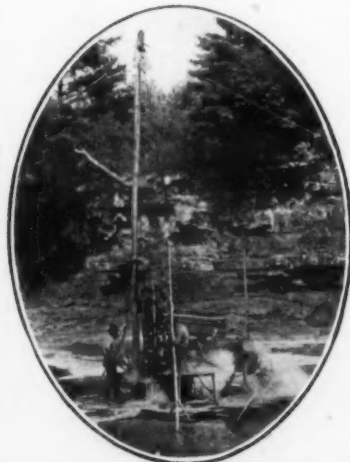
BISHOP'S FALLS, IN ESOPUS CREEK, NEAR OLIVE BRIDGE—ONE OF THE PICTURESQUE BITS OF SCENERY WHICH THE GREAT ASHOKAN DAM WILL BLOT OUT.—Harry Coutant.



WEST HURLEY, A HAMLET WHICH MUST MAKE WAY FOR THE GREAT RESERVOIR—WOULD BE UNDERWATER.—Harry Coutant.



SURVEYING PARTY LOCATING THE LINES OF THE OLIVE BRIDGE DAM SITE.—H. D. Blauvelt.



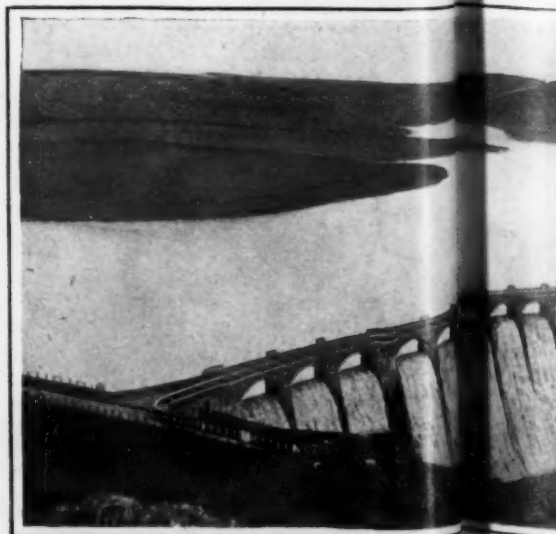
DRILLING A CREEK-BED TO ASCERTAIN THE CHARACTER OF THE ROCK.—Harry Coutant.



PRINCIPAL STREET OF SHOKAN, ONE OF THE COUNTRY VILLAGES WHICH WILL BE SUBMERGED BY THE RESERVOIR.—Harry Coutant.



CENTRE SHOKAN, WITH RAILWAY STATION AND HOTEL, IN THE AREA TO BE SUBMERGED.—Harry Coutant.



THE WATER SUPPLY OF BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WHICH COST \$1,000,000, CAPACITY, 27,000,000 GALLONS.—Harry Coutant.

NEW YORK CITY TO SPEND \$162,000,000 FOR A  
THE SECTION IN THE CATSKILLS WHERE THE COLOSSAL TASK WILL BE UNDERTAKEN OF C  
AND AN AQUEDUCT LEADING TO THE METROPOLIS, A MORE GIGANTIC WORK





VILLAGES AT SHOKAN AND OLD SHOKAN UP TO THE WHITE LINE WILL BE SUBMERGED AND WIPED OUT FOREVER.—Harry Coutant.



THE WAY FROM THE RESERVOIR—BOTH THE CHURCHES, IF LEFT STANDING, WILL BE UNDERWATER.—Harry Coutant.



"MEASURING WEIR" IN ESOPUS CREEK, BY MEANS OF WHICH AN EXACT AND CONTINUOUS RECORD OF THE STREAM-FLOW IS OBTAINED FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES.—H. D. Blauvelt.



THE WAY FROM THE RESERVOIR—BOTH THE CHURCHES, IF LEFT STANDING, WILL BE UNDERWATER.—Harry Coutant.



DIAMOND-DRILL OUTFIT FOR EXPLORING THE ASHOKAN DAM FOUNDATION.—H. D. Blauvelt.



PUMPING-STATION WHICH SUPPLIES EIGHT DRILLING OUTFITS ON ASHOKAN DAM SITE.—H. D. Blauvelt.



ASHOKAN DAM, MICHIGAN, ENGLAND, IN NORTH-SHORE, EIGHTY MILES FROM THE CITY—COST £10,000,000.—Sphere.



QUAINT VILLAGE STREET (IN WEST HURLEY) WHICH WILL, IN A FEW YEARS, BE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE GREAT ASHOKAN RESERVOIR.—Harry Coutant.

OR AN ADDITION TO ITS WATER SUPPLY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MICHIGAN HAS UNDERTAKEN THE CONSTRUCTING RESERVOIRS WITH A TOTAL CAPACITY OF 200,000,000,000 GALLONS, A WORK MORE GIGANTIC THAN THE DIGGING OF THE PANAMA CANAL.—See page 34.



# NOVEL PHASES OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STAGE

BY HARRIET QUIMBY

THE YULE-TIDE theatrical performances of the East Side, New York, where natives of half a dozen countries may enjoy their country's art, are of unusual interest to the wanderer who essays to employ his Christmas afternoon in studying his foreign neighbors—for there is nothing more indicative of the temper of a country than the native music and the drama.



WILTON LACKAYE, who has been playing the part of Jean Valjean in "The Law and the Man."—Bangs.

Christmas, as we know, is not a holiday for the Hebrew, yet the leading Hebrew theatres of the East Side and the lower Bowery opened their doors to special holiday performances.

In the playhouse of Jacob Adler, whose name speaks for itself, "The Great Jew," a play indicative of the present conditions in Russia, filled the immense theatre from orchestra to top gallery. At the People's Theatre, on the Bowery, the posters covering the outside doors announced an operetta in four acts, "The Jewish Martyr," which proved to be an adaptation of "Hamlet" and a production which surprised the couple of Americans present, as the majority of the plays in the first-class Hebrew theatres are very apt to do. The Yiddish "Hamlet" was not only remarkable for the excellence of its staging and costuming, but it was remarkable for the cleverness of the participants, any one of whom outshone in naturalness and general portrayal of the character assumed the majority of our heralded Broadway stars. The lack of self-consciousness alone would raise the leading characters in the "Hamlet" of the People's Theatre quite above the ordinary.

Upon studying the problem of why these foreign exponents of the drama are more convincing than the American or English actors, the conclusion came that it must be because they are so absolutely natural. Our actors try to look too beautiful, and art is sacrificed to make-up and clothes. Sitting in a box close to the stage it was a pleasure to observe the make-up of the Jewish actors. There was very little of it, but the little there was was perfect. The foreign actors, however, do not depend upon grease paint to help out the expression, for their features are naturally mobile, and by their arms and shoulders they manage to express more emotion than any amount of make-up would succeed in doing. Another noticeable feature, and one that explains in a measure the excellence of the acting, is that both men and women in the foreign theatres are past their first youth and the majority of them are middle aged. The women are mostly matrons, and they unashamedly announce

themselves as such on the programmes. There is no attempt to conceal age. They do not try to win applause by tightly-laced stays, high heels, and doll faces. They depend upon ability, and as men and women they try faithfully to portray human beings. A stage conversation between a group of Yiddish actors is so natural that one might easily imagine himself overhearing an actual confab on the street corner. Occasionally they all talk at once, just as they do in real life.

In our American productions, which I agree are more entertaining to an American as a steady diet, where do we hear a conversation that sounds at all natural? "The Great Divide" is a great play, but none of us has heard a man and woman talk together as do the hero and heroine as portrayed by Margaret Anglin and Henry Miller. Where in real life do we find human beings to converse as do the characters in Pinero's "His House in Order," or in William Gillette's "Clarice." The American plays are good, some of them, but they do not portray human beings.

In the Hebrew theatres, and also in the Hungarian and the Italian, the actors live and talk and gesture without noticing whether the right foot is in correct position to make a picture for the audience; they do not sit down according to stage rule, nor do they try to turn profiles, if good, continually toward the limelight. They are altogether too busy portraying the characters that they are trying to make live for the time being to think about appearances, and so they are convincing. A trip to the several foreign theatres proves an education and quite worth while to a student in any line, but especially educational to the student of acting. The audiences in a foreign theatre are themselves an inspiration for the actors. They respond. If they do not like a thing they say so, and, on the other hand, they instantly recognize and applaud a good bit of acting. They are not ashamed to show their enthusiasm. They laugh, they weep, and they constitute a study as interesting as are the actors.

It is a peculiar fact that few of the foreign theatres produce comedy. The East Side audiences like serious plays. They like Shakespeare, and Ibsen, and Suderman, and the plays of these authors are often played for weeks at a time without a falling off of the box-office receipts. At the Grand Street Jewish Theatre a version of "The Doll's House" is now in preparation, and, judging from the snatches of plays seen in the Hebrew theatres on Christmas Day, it is safe to say that "The Doll's House" will be worth both one's time and money to witness. Even the Chinese plays are sad, and the majority of them are genuine tragedies. It is only the American and the German who like good rattling comedy and plenty of it.

In many of the foreign theatres the orchestras play without notes. Especially is this true of the little Hungarian theatre on the east side of the Bowery. The Hungarian plays are always founded upon folk stories and legends. Their actors' costumes are those of the Hungarian peasants, and the acting is of a quality distinctly their own. There is music—a great deal of music, wild and barbaric—music from the plains of Hungary, music from the hearts of the dead ancestors of these people. The strains from the violins sob and wail, and there is something fantastic in this orchestra playing so rapturously without notes, many of the players swaying to and fro with closed eyes as the mel-

ody grows faint and plaintive, then rapturous and frenzied, and again melancholy, ending in a long, wailing strain that somehow makes you feel the temperament of the composer and the musicians. The Hungarian singers have wonderfully sympathetic voices, and they weep real tears as they sing their songs, and the audience weeps with them.

When an author finds it necessary to express over the footlights his opinion of the critics, it may be taken by the public that have not seen the play as the best indication of its merits. Two years ago Henry Miller, unfortunate for a time in selecting plays to please New York audiences, came before the curtain and expressed in forceful terms his opinion of the metropolitan critics. Since that time his repeated successes have rendered him decidedly more optimistic. Recently Wilton Lackaye amused his audiences, and at the same time relieved his mind, by a couple of witty curtain speeches in which he made remarks about the "criticisms" who seemed to think that in his dramatization of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" everything that was good was Hugo's, and everything that was bad was Lackaye's. As a matter of fact, "The Law and the Man," as a dramatization of one of the greatest books in literature, deserves the credit of being termed as good as any dramatization could be, unless it took on the length of a Chinese drama, and continued at least a week of consecutive acts. The story, filled as it is with dramatic situations and pulsating with life, is too great to be condensed into a single evening's entertainment. As it is, it is melodramatic in the extreme. Mr. Lackaye is too great an actor and too intelligent a man to waste a season on a play simply because he happened to write it. Even the great part of Jean Valjean, written for and played by himself, does not find the actor at his best in the portrayal.

A group of actors in a Broadway manager's office were chatting together when the question of luck versus talent came up. Among the numerous stories related, an unusually interesting one, about a California boy, Humbert Cills, is worth repeating. When "The Rose of the Rancho" was produced in San Francisco by the original playwright, Richard Walton Tully, Mr. Cills, who had been playing supernumerary parts in various plays, was given a half-dozen lines or so. The play was a failure, and a week after it was produced everybody had forgotten the players who had figured in it. Young Cills continued to go, on as all ambitious students do, playing anything that offered, but mostly thinking parts, until one day his lucky star began to revolve. David Belasco had taken hold of the play, re-wrote it, and patched it up into "The Rose of the Rancho." In choosing his company he chanced to see a flash-light scene of the original production. "Who is that?" he asked, pointing to the picture of Humbert Cills. "I like that make-up. Send for him." A telegram was sent to the boy out in San Francisco, with the result that he was soon on his way to rehearse in "The Rose of the Rancho." True, the part he now plays is not an important one, but it gives him a chance, and the very fact that he is appearing in a successful metropolitan production means much, for it is a height toward which many experienced actors struggle for years without attaining.

## Protect Our Waters from Pollution.

THE FORCE of the arguments against the pollution of our water-courses is so obvious that public indifference on the subject is hard to explain. In its annual report for 1905 the New York State water-supply commission very properly sought to arouse the people to the importance of the protection of all sources from which drinking water might be taken, saying:

Without question, the proper solution of the problem of sewage disposal would be that each community be required to care for its waste products, so that these do not become a menace to the health of that or any other community. The final disposition of sewage belongs properly to the community where it originates, and the successful solution of the problem of sewage disposal will depend primarily on the recognition of this principle. In the preliminary work of the commission it has found the greatest indifference to the disposition of household sewage. It will be difficult to correct this condition until the full danger of such omission is impressed upon individuals as well as on municipalities. The commission, therefore, desires to bring to the attention of all the people of this State the importance of protecting from pollution every well, water source, and stream, as well as providing for the disposition in a sanitary manner of all sewage. Considering sewage disposal under this broader definition, the question is changed at once from a local one, affecting a single household or a single town, to a public question affecting the welfare of the State.

These suggestions are now ably supported by the Merchants' Association's committee on the pollution of the waters of New York, of which Edward Hatch, Jr., is chairman, having as fellow-members J. P. Morgan, Dr. Albert Vander Veer, George C. Whipple, and John Y. Culver—the last two as consulting engineer and civil engineer, respectively. The committee will command respect from the distinction and disinterestedness of its members, and much is to be hoped for from its promised campaign against the construction of trunk sewers, and its advocacy of sewage disposition after the most approved European style. It has made a good beginning by its vigorous protest against the proposed Bronx valley sewer, which would dis-

charge 300,000,000 gallons of filth a year into the Hudson River at Yonkers.

New York, as the State water-supply commission has pointed out, is far behind Massachusetts in the matter of State supervision and control of its water supplies. In the Bay State the practicability and value of such supervision has been definitely established. The whole subject is one of such importance to the health of the community, in which many thousands of

lives are sacrificed annually to typhoid fever, that it deserves, and we hope may soon receive, the attention of our legislators.

## Never Tires

OF THE FOOD THAT RESTORED HER TO HEALTH.

"MY food was killing me, and I didn't know the cause," writes a Colorado young lady. "For two years I was thin and sickly, suffering from indigestion and inflammatory rheumatism.

"I had tried different kinds of diet, plain living, and many of the remedies recommended, but got no better.

"Finally, about five weeks ago, mother suggested that I try Grape-Nuts, and I began at once, eating it with a little cream or milk. A change for the better began at once.

"To-day I am well and am gaining weight and strength all the time. I've gained ten pounds in the last five weeks, and do not suffer any more from indigestion, and the rheumatism is all gone.

"I know it is to Grape-Nuts alone that I owe my restored health. I still eat the food twice a day and never tire of it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The flavor of Grape-Nuts is peculiar to itself. It is neutral, not too sweet, and has an agreeable, healthful quality that never grows tiresome.

One of the sources of rheumatism is from overloading the system with acid material, the result of imperfect digestion and assimilation.

As soon as improper food is abandoned and Grape-Nuts is taken regularly, digestion is made strong, the organs do their work of building up good red blood cells and of carrying away the excess of disease-making material from the system.

The result is a certain and steady return to normal health and mental activity. "There's a reason." Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages.



A NEW VESSEL'S HANDSOME SPONSOR.

Senorita Atala Fiallo, the nine-year-old daughter of the consul-general of Santo Domingo, who christened the fine steamship Delaware, of the Clyde line, recently launched at Wilmington, Del.





COURT PRESENTATION SCENE IN THE SECOND ACT OF "THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR," AT DALY'S THEATRE.—White.



DOROTHY BUSCHER, IN "THE STUDENT KING," AT THE GARDEN THEATRE.—Hall.



ELLEN TERRY, WHO WILL APPEAR AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE, JANUARY 28TH.—Falk.



MME. MELBA, WITH THE MANHATTAN OPERA COMPANY.—Copyright, by Alme Dupont.



MME. LINA ABARDANEL, IN "THE STUDENT KING," AT THE GARDEN THEATRE.—Hall.



CLARA BLOODGOOD, IN "THE TRUTH," AT THE CRITERION THEATRE.—Hurr McIntosh Studio.



BESSIE CLAYTON, DANCING IN "THE BELLE OF MAYFAIR."



MISS ALICE BUCKMANN, A POPULAR YOUNG VIOLINIST OF NEW YORK. DeYoungs.



EVA FALLON AS "FANTINE" IN "THE STUDENT KING," AT THE GARDEN THEATRE.—Hall.



SIBYL KLEIN, WITH HENRI DE VRIES, IN "THE DOUBLE LIFE," AT THE BIJOU THEATRE.—Sarony.



SCENE IN THE FIRST ACT OF "THE STUDENT KING," AT THE GARDEN THEATRE.—White.

WITH THE PLAYERS IN NEW YORK'S MIDWINTER SEASON.

STAGE ATTRACTIONS RANGING FROM GRAND OPERA TO MUSICAL COMEDY, OFFERED TO THEATRE-GOERS.



# The Curious and Amphibious Sampan People of China

BY NAN PEACOCK

HONG-KONG, CHINA, November 20th, 1906.

SINCE the recent disastrous typhoons in Hong-Kong, interest has been aroused in the sampan people, that innumerable and practically amphibious class of Chinese who, in their small boats, or sampans, inhabit the waters of South China. Their numbers run into the millions, and the loss of ten or fifteen thousand of these people in the typhoon of September 18th has caused no appreciable diminution in their numbers. These sampan people are the lowest class of all, the coolie class, and are born, live their arduous lives, and at the end die on their sampans.

The sampans are the "cabs" of Hong-Kong and other South China ports. All travelers have to come by steamer, and, unless a launch is available, visitors must take a sampan for the transfer of themselves and their lighter baggage to the shore. It seems impossible at first sight that there should be sufficient passengers for such vast numbers of sampans, but when it is remembered that the port of Hong-Kong is second only to London in the tonnage passing annually through its waters, it is not so surprising, since all the crew who can get leave must necessarily take a sampan to get ashore, to say nothing of officers and passengers, when no launches are available.

The sampan itself is a marvel of compactness. It is quite small, about thirty feet by six feet, capable of carrying one small sail. The deck of the boat is removable, and the under part is arranged in three separate compartments. In the stern, when the boards are lifted, the storehouse of the family is discovered; the old rags that form the bedding are kept there, and the presumably extra clothing, old sails and matting, and all the indescribable accumulations of a numerous family. At the other end is the very primitive cooking-range, with an open fire under the large pot in which the rice is boiled and the fish cooked—if times are good and there is a scrap of fish or meat to cook. These are the kitchen quarters, and here are the basins and the chopsticks, the only utensils needed for the very unelaborate meals of the sampan people. Here, too, is kept the firewood or driftwood which the children are at such pains to collect, and the rice-bin and the small box of tea. Life on a sampan is a simple matter, and that one small wooden tub that has its niche there in the very end of the boat serves many purposes—for washing the dishes, or (seldom) the family wearing apparel, for cleaning down the deck, for the very inadequate ablutions of the family; the cooked rice may be put into it to cool, or it may serve to hold the tea!

The centre of the sampan boasts a shelter of bent bamboo, with a tarpaulin stretched across. This is, in the day-time, reserved for passengers, the removal of the centre-boards forming a well with seats around. At night the whole family creep into this well, and, pulling all the boards but one over their heads, sleep warmly, at any rate. At meal time, and when there are no passengers, the boat presents the appearance of a flat deck, whereon the children play, or the members of the family squat on their heels in a circle to eat their "chow," which they do at a tremendous rate, the ubiquitous basin of rice held close to the mouth with one hand, while the chopsticks in the other serve as a shovel. The delicacies of the meal are in a slightly larger basin, set in the centre of the circle, and each one pauses in the business of apparently getting in as much rice as possible in the shortest space of time, to reach out his chopsticks and choose a scrap of fish or meat from this general basin, which he conveys dexterously to his mouth—a feat not so easy to the uninitiated as it appears. Curiously enough, however poor or small the provision, one Chinese is never heard to accuse another of taking more than his share from the family basin; there is undoubtedly some etiquette on the point. It is curious to see the babies in the circle, squatting exactly in the same manner as their parents, seemingly inheriting the faculty of handling those very treacherous and difficult chopsticks with unerring facility and precision. A sampan coolie rarely has more than one wife, so that it is usual on these small boats for the whole family to eat together, though on the larger junks, where several families live together, the men make one circle and the women and children another, with occasionally an old, old grandfather, who has evidently been relegated to the inferior "table."

A sampan is not the most desirable means of transport, for, alas! the Chinese coolie is not famous for his cleanliness; in fact, he has not the faintest glimmering of an idea of cleanliness, personal or otherwise, and only those who have lived in China can

form any idea of the dirt and odors inseparable from any spot where the coolie class congregate. The sampan coolie is a shining example of how dirty a Chinaman can be. But how picturesque when one can disengage one's soul from the all-pervading dirt and never-to-be-forgotten smells!

The dress of the men and women is alike—of dark blue or black—wide "flapping" trousers of thin material, and a loose coat fastened tightly to the neck. This coat is discarded by the men in warm weather, but never by the women, whose ideas of modesty are very strict and to whom the exposure of the neck would be a high misdemeanor. The opinions of a Chinaman on the subject of European dress are rather startling to a newcomer from the Occident, and one can imagine the feelings of the high English official who, on being presented to some Chinese ladies of quality who had not previously seen a European, was told their chief concern was "that the poor man could not afford to buy enough cloth to cover him properly!" The only difference in the dress of the sampan men and women is that the coats of the latter are cut about seven inches longer. While the men have their heads shaven in front, and their queues twisted around their heads or in a knot behind, the hair of the women is greased into the semblance of a piece of ebony and coiled behind in a smooth, shiny knot that one cannot but recognize as a vast improvement on the untidy, tousled heads of the poorest classes at home.

Then the sampan children! Tied in a piece of cloth to their mothers' backs, with little wobbling heads hanging out at the top, and a little foot just showing at each side, they spend the first few months of their lives there, the mothers going about their usual vocations without any apparent care for the infants on their backs—rowing, cooking, hoisting the small sail, and performing the endless duties of a sampan woman. Or, perhaps, the mother is employed in unloading the junks, and the baby is tied to the back of another baby of a slightly larger growth, who plays with the sampan children on the Praya, dragging about its wee burden in the blistering sun. One expects every moment to see both babies in the water, or the older child stumbling, but somehow nothing ever seems to happen to them! Sometimes a sampan baby goes too near the side of the boat and falls into the water, and a scolding parent fishes it out with a boat-hook, apparently none the worse for its involuntary bath! These sampan children are certainly the most repulsive little scraps of humanity one could very well find. Clothed (or rather unclothed) in the filthiest rags imaginable, their heads shaven except for a small topknot tied with a strand of dirty red cloth (red is the "happy" color in China), covered with dirt and sores, they are certainly the most abjectly miserable looking children in the world. And the girl babies have the hardest time of all, for "Me no wantchee catchee girl" is, unhappily, the sentiment of all Chinese coolies.

It is almost pathetic, too, to see how each little sampan does its best to propitiate the tutelary joss, to whom the poor people attribute all their joys and griefs. Not a sampan but burns its joss sticks, tied up in a little bunch in the bow of the boat, at sunset or on special occasions; nor will any sampan family neglect to let off a few crackers occasionally, to scare away evil spirits! Enduring hardships of every kind, stoical in the face of danger, these sampan people place very little value on life, and it is rarely one of them will save himself in a typhoon if he cannot also save his boat. It is stated that seventy per cent. of the sampans of Hong-Kong were destroyed in the

typhoon of September 18th (already known as the "Great Typhoon"), and yet so numerous are they that there is no appreciable diminution in the numbers of these small boats in the harbor, or tied along the Praya wall waiting for passengers. Anywhere in the vicinity of the piers swarms of the dirtiest and raggedest children crowd around one, crying, "Sampan, mississay?" "Wantchee sampan?" varied occasionally by a demand for "Cumshaw," which is Chinese for "backsheesh."

It is a curious sight, that becomes quite a familiar one in September and October, to see the sampans in the harbor, at the first warning of a typhoon, making all speed for the government "shelter" at Causeway Bay, where they lie so closely side by side, that one could step from sampan to sampan right across the bay—a solid town built in a few hours on its watery foundations. The signals are changed as the typhoon approaches the colony; a black or red cone is hoisted on the commodore's boat, according to the direction in which the storm is approaching, followed by a drum under the cone, which is the signal for every one on land to look to his shutters and gather in the flower pots and deck chairs on his verandas. Yet another signal—a cannon booms out the final warning for all large vessels to get "full steam ahead," the signal for the death struggle of small boats not in shelter, and in town the closing of all shutters, the putting up of typhoon bars across windows, and the settling down to a storm of quite unknown quantity. The sampans crowd together in the shelter, the great junks on the outside, and the sampan babies huddle closely in the very inadequate shelter of the small boat, the little top-knots on their shaven heads standing up in terror at the "musketry of the storm," as they make big eyes at the tropical rain that pours down with such force, blotting out everything but the few feet of deck! Poor little sampan babies, no one can hear you cry, for the noise of the wind and rain swallows up your feeble wail, and if you are lost in the storm there is no one to care very much, for what are a few sampan babies more or less!

## A Woman's Masquerade As a Man.

THE RECENT death in Phoenix, Ariz., of Nicolai de Raylan, for years a clerk in the office of Baron Schlippenbach, Russian consul in Chicago, revealed the astonishing fact that de Raylan, all of whose acquaintances believed the smooth-faced, under-sized clerk to be a man, was in reality a woman. De Raylan was twice married in the course of her career in this country, and both of her "wives" are still living. The case is one of the most mysterious on record. Since her death it has been learned that this woman's curious imposture goes back to her early life in the south of Russia. At the age of eighteen, having quarreled with her parents over her membership in a revolutionary organization, she left home, and in the disguise of a young man won the affections of a girl in another Russian city. The lovelorn girl was left in Russia when the false de Raylan fled to America, but the correspondence between them lasted for years. De Raylan's first marriage took place in New York, where she was for a time employed under the name of Langel as a stenographer in the law office of the late Colonel T. C. Campbell. The stenographer attracted attention by reason of delicate hands, small stature, and feminine mannerisms, but the occasional visits to the office of the tall and handsome "Mrs. Langel" disarmed suspicion. Part of de Raylan's adventurous career was passed in the City of Mexico, where, still in masculine attire, she was secretary to the Russian *chargé d'affaires*. The last years of de Raylan's life were spent in Chicago, where the second marriage took place. The uniform worn in the full-length picture shown herewith is that of the Chicago Hussars, to which organization de Raylan belonged.

The newspapers have given considerable currency to stories to the effect that de Raylan was of noble birth and left Russia because of an affair with a man of rank, but the "wives" deny this. It seems likely, however, that she was connected with Russian revolutionary movements in this country, whether as a sincere revolutionist or as a spy, does not appear. She was well supplied with money, having had a deposit of \$2,000 to her credit in a Phoenix bank at the time of her death. So great was the excitement which the discovery of her real sex created in Phoenix that the town for days talked of almost nothing else. In the midst of it all the sheriff committed suicide.



MRS. NICOLAI DE RAYLAN, ONE OF THE WOMEN WHO MARRIED THE IMPOSTOR.

NICOLAI DE RAYLAN, OR LANGEL, The Russian woman who successfully posed for years as a man.—Kite Studio.

DE RAYLAN IN THE UNIFORM OF THE CHICAGO HUSSARS, OF WHICH SHE WAS A MEMBER.

A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN WHO LIVED IN THE GUISE OF A MAN.





THE JUNK AND THE STEAMER CONTRASTED—A FREQUENT SCENE IN HONG-KONG HARBOR.



THE SHELTER IN CAUSEWAY BAY WHERE GREAT NUMBERS OF SAMPANS TAKE REFUGE BEFORE EVERY TYPHOON.



SAMPANS AT A WHARF WAITING FOR PASSENGERS.



TYPICAL SAMPAN CHILDREN.



COOLIES BRINGING GOODS ASHORE FROM SAMPANS.



DESTRUCTION BROUGHT BY THE LATE TERRIBLE TYPHOON—WRECKAGE AT EAST POINT OF A BIG FLEET OF SAMPANS, WHOSE OCCUPANTS PERISHED.

**CURIOUS HOMES ON THE WATER OF CHINESE AT HONG-KONG.**  
MYRIADS OF SAMPANS ON WHICH HOSTS OF PEOPLE DWELL, AND THOUSANDS OF WHICH WERE WRECKED IN THE RECENT TYPHOON WITH FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—*Photographs from Nan Peacock. See opposite page.*



# Enormous Profits from Investments in Copper Mining

By JEFFERSON JONES

THE wonderful rise in the price of copper within the past few years, and the steadiness with which the high prices have been maintained on a constantly increasing level, have called the attention of the most prominent investors in the country to the remarkable profits that good copper properties invariably yield. It is not surprising, therefore, to read the public announcement that such eminent New York financiers as J. P. Morgan, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Schiff, and others of equal prominence, have become interested in some of the magnificent copper enterprises which are being developed from day to day. Not very long ago, investment money was very shy of the mining field. Now, the situation has entirely changed, and mining is regarded as a legitimate and attractive opportunity for capital to seek safe investment.

To the small investor, mining offers the greatest opportunity for handsome profits, because many successful mining propositions have been started with very little capital, and those who were so fortunate as to become connected with them in their early stages, when the wealth of the properties was still undiscovered, have, in thousands of instances, reaped tremendous profits from a very small investment. This cannot be done in the railway or industrial field, because these require a large amount of capital at their inception, and only financiers with abundant means can engage in such enterprises.

There is one safe rule for an investor in mining stocks to follow, and that is to purchase only the shares of companies regarding the integrity of whose management there can be no question, and regarding which authentic statements of well-known mining engineers of integrity have been placed on record over their own signatures. No great mining engineer, it is well known, will make a report regarding a mine, and append his name to it, without feeling absolutely warranted in doing so. Otherwise, his mining reputation, upon which he must depend for success in life, would be immediately jeopardized, if not destroyed. If the small investor will find an opportunity to buy the shares of a well-managed mine upon which favorable reports have been made by competent authorities, and if the investment is made before the mine's real wealth has been developed, his chances are altogether in favor of a very handsome return, and sometimes a prodigious profit.

The rise in copper has resulted in earnest efforts on the part of capitalists and prospectors to uncover new copper-mining camps. Some of the most successful and profitable camps in the world have been brought to light in Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico since the rise in copper began. I have called attention to one of these which the well-known mining operator, Colonel Robert H. Hopper, has developed with such rare genius and skill. I refer to the Victoria Chief mines, near Engle, N. M. Many stockholders of this property who have visited the mine, and others more or less familiar with mining operations, have uniformly brought back the most remarkable stories of its great wealth. I stated recently that Colonel William A. Farish, the eminent mining expert of Denver, had been visiting the Victoria Chief, and his report had been awaited with great interest. The fact that he now goes on record in a letter which shows that the Victoria Chief, even in its first development, promises to make a profit of over one million dollars a year, or thirty-three and a third per cent. on the entire capital, is therefore of supreme importance not only to the shareholders of the Victoria Chief, but to all who may become so. Mr. Farish's letter is short, crisp, and to the point, and I commend its careful perusal to all who are seeking an opportunity for a first-class investment in a new copper camp with untold possibilities. Colonel Farish wrote as follows:

NEW YORK, December 24th, 1906.

MR. ROBERT H. HOPPER, 100 Broadway.

Dear Sir: The developments already made upon your copper mines in the Caballos Mountains, in New Mexico, will, in my opinion, justify the erection of a smelting plant of about 100 tons a day capacity.

I would, therefore, suggest that steps be taken to determine the character of the ore and what fluxes, if any, will be required for its successful smelting. That portion of the property which I saw on my recent visit contains ore that is self-fluxing and will require neither silica, lime, nor any other dead matter—that is, material that carries no values—for its successful reduction.

In this connection I also suggest that the ground should be looked over thoroughly with a view of selecting a point for its erection to which the ores from the different mines can be delivered at a minimum cost.

I understand that you are putting in air-drills for the purpose of pushing your development work for the extraction of ore. By the time that your plans for the location and erection of the smelting plant are completed and the furnace built your properties should be so far advanced in development work that no difficulty should be had in supplying the necessary ore to run it.

Of course I am aware that the territory embraced in your properties is of very great extent, and future developments will undoubtedly require a large increase over the proposed duty of the furnace recommended. Additions, of course, can be made as required.

There should be no difficulty in extracting 100 tons of copper ore a day that would yield 10 per cent., and, more likely, it will average 15 per cent.; but, on the

basis of 10 per cent., with the cost of coke delivered to the furnace at \$10 a ton—which, I think, will be the maximum price—the smelting should be done at a maximum price of \$4 a ton. The mining and delivery of the ore to the smelter will probably cost \$4 more a ton, and adding \$2 for shipment of your bullion, and refining of the black copper, makes a total cost of \$10 a ton for the crude ore.

The product that you would turn out on the present showing of your mines would be black copper, ranging from 90 to 96 and 97 per cent. pure copper.

At the present price of copper, 23 cents a pound, you would obtain for your product in the market \$46 a ton. Deducting \$10 for cost and expenses would leave a net profit of \$36 a ton, which would amount to \$3,600 profit a day, \$108,000 profit a month, \$1,080,000 a year of 300 working days.

The foregoing estimates are given without the exact knowledge of what the cost of coke may be, nor of the transportation from the mines to the railroad and from the railroad to the market, nor of the refining of the metal after it reaches here. The copper, however, will carry a certain amount of gold and silver, which will reduce the cost of refining. I think, however, that I have taken the maximum figures in estimating cost, and that they can be relied upon as such.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

WILLIAM A. FARISH.

It will be observed that Colonel Farish bases his estimate of earnings on ore assaying only from ten to fifteen per cent. in copper. This is a high general average for copper ore. Many of the most profitable mines regard themselves as fortunate if they have ore in any quantities running from two to five per cent. Colonel Hopper, commenting on Mr. Farish's statements, calls attention, very properly, to the fact that the ore in the Victoria Chief is far richer than Colonel Farish's estimate makes it. Colonel Hopper says:

"You will note that Mr. Farish has made all his estimates on the basis of the copper ore running only from ten to fifteen per cent., and you will also note the very handsome profits which he figures out on this grade of ore, and on a small smelting plant of only 100 tons per day. When you consider the fact that we have vast quantities of ore averaging from twenty to forty per cent. copper, you can see at a glance how very much larger the profits will be from the smelting of the ore as it will average. If you will read carefully the letters of Mr. Thorp and Mr. Coe, and other stockholders who have visited the mines, you will observe that the average of all samples taken by them is a little over twenty-six per cent., or 520 pounds of copper to the ton. We have a great deal of ore running much higher even than this. In the old days of the first owners of these mines, when copper was low in price and the ore was packed out on the backs of burros, they shipped one car-load that went 47 per cent. copper, and several other car-loads which went from 19½ to 33 per cent."

"The average of all the assays taken by ourselves, our associates, former owners, and present stockholders, has been more than twenty-five per cent., and practically none of the ore, ever assayed by any one, has shown values below ten per cent., except in two or three instances. In one of these instances the sample was purposely chosen, as you may remember, by one of our stockholders in order to see if it had any value at all, as it did not look like copper ore to him. In the light of all these facts, it seems certain that we can get all the ore we want that will easily average 20 per cent. without assorting. Twenty per cent. ore means 400 pounds of copper to the ton. It costs no more to mine, haul, and smelt 20 per cent. ore than it does 10 per cent. ore. There would be a slight additional cost on shipping out and refining the extra amount of bullion. Allowing \$2 per ton for this extra cost, and using Mr. Farish's figures for the total cost of the 10 per cent. ore, we would have an expense of \$12 per ton. At twenty-three cents per pound, 20 per cent. copper would yield gross \$92 per ton. Subtract the total cost, \$12, just stated, and it would leave \$80 per ton net value. On this basis 100 tons of ore per day would yield \$8,000 per day, or \$2,400,000 per year of 300 working days. These figures are based on the price of twenty-three cents, but the entire copper-using world to-day is basing its estimates of cost on twenty-five-cent copper, and the metal even now is being sold at this price while in Germany and England the market price is twenty-five and one-half cents per pound. At these figures the value of a ton of copper would be \$40 more than on the basis of twenty-three cents per pound."

That the statements of Colonel Farish and his estimates of the earnings of the Victoria Chief are abundantly justified is evidenced by the corroborating letters received from every shareholder and expert who has visited the property. Those who are familiar with other mining camps, as Colonel Farish is, unite in the declaration that the Victoria Chief promises to out-rank some of the oldest and the best of the newer copper mining districts in the country. Mr. W. N. Coe, in a recent letter to Colonel Hopper, makes a glowing report of the results of a very careful examination of the property, and of the assays of the ore samples selected by himself. Mr. Coe wrote as follows:

DALLAS, TEX., December 18, 1906.

COLONEL ROBERT H. HOPPER, President,

Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company,  
100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: On November 19th, 1906, accompanied by M. L.

Buckner of Dallas, Tex., I visited the property of the Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, situated in Sierra County, New Mexico, one hundred and twelve miles northwest of El Paso, Tex.

I spent five days from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. each day inspecting the property. In this inspection I was shown every courtesy by the genial and efficient general manager, Mr. John Gardner, and also Mr. Steve Macy, the vice-president. These gentlemen placed at my disposal every facility for investigating thoroughly every foot of the ground. I desire to say that I have spent a great deal of time in the copper camps of the Lake Superior district, Bisbee, Arizona, and Butte, Mont., and I can frankly and honestly say, after the five days of careful and rigid inspection of your company's property, that I have never seen its equal in any copper country. I had never become interested in any copper properties until my friend Buckner told me of this mine after his return from the property last October. I purchased from you at that time one thousand shares of stock; after my visit to the property, upon my return home I increased my holdings to the full limit of five thousand shares.

During my investigations I secured samples of the ore from each mine of the fourteen in the group, placing each sample in a separate bag, with a label on same. Upon my return to El Paso I had the ore assayed by Messrs. Seamon & Company, corner of San Francisco and Leon streets, El Paso, Tex. I simply opened each bag and poured the contents on a table and asked the assayer to select what he considered an average piece; he did this from each sack, and when he made his report the ore averaged 27.52. I consider this one of the biggest copper mining propositions in the great Southwest, with millions of tons of ore there. This being true, the next matter for my consideration, if you will pardon me, was a man big enough to manage that end of the business, and I found this man in the person of John Gardner, your present general manager. After my examination of the various mines I spent one day going over in detail with Mr. Gardner the business end of the undertaking and I found that he has a firm grasp of the situation. In talking with Mr. Gardner I was impressed with his thorough and complete understanding of every detail, and so well does he understand the business that he can readily make any one who knows anything about business matters understand the most minute details of this vast enterprise.

My reason for mentioning the business end of the matter is because, as you know, all business men who put their money into an enterprise of any kind want to know that the management will be in safe and competent hands, and the gentlemen whom I represented in this investigation were no exception to the rule. I desire to say upon this point, as upon all other points, I was thoroughly satisfied, and I can also speak for the Texas stockholders upon this score.

Now a word regarding the magnificent road that you have built through the mountains. I desire to say that I have traveled a great deal through Colorado and other States which have built mountain roads, but I have never seen a finer piece of work in the way of road building than is displayed here, and I consider this road the key to the situation. In conclusion I desire to say: First, that you have in the Victoria Chief the greatest copper property that has ever been discovered in the United States, and one that will be heard from by every stockholder in the way of enormous dividends. Second, in my opinion any one of the fourteen mines is worth the entire capitalization of the company. Third, that I consider any man fortunate who can secure stock in this company at anything like the price you are offering it at now. And last, but not least, that I think so much of the property that I am going to make a return trip there on December 26th, with a party of friends, simply to show them what I consider the greatest proposition before the public to-day. I desire through you to thank Messrs. Gardner, Macy, and Phelps for the many courtesies extended me during my recent visit to their camps.

(Signed)

Very truly yours,

W. N. COE.

The possibilities of the Victoria Chief are such that it is not surprising that smelters are to be erected at once. Official announcement of this fact has been made by the management, which states to its shareholders that the railroad has just delivered the first power-drilling plant at the mines, ordered for prompt delivery more than ninety days ago, and also the first large consignment of lumber for camp houses for the large additional force of men to be employed in the construction and the running of the smelting outfit. With the five power drills now on hand and ordered, the company will be able to do about 1,000 to 1,500 lineal feet of drifting per month. It is difficult to overcome the physical problems in a new mining camp necessary to prepare to handle a large tonnage, but this work is being done effectively and as promptly as possible at the Victoria Chief. With the completion of the smelters the shareholders will begin to receive handsome and more than satisfactory returns upon their investment.

One of the most gratifying surprises in the report of Colonel Hopper is to the effect that the efficient manager of the mine, Mr. John Gardner, has uncovered a large vein of ore about forty feet wide, while doing some grading work, and steps have been taken to have this land surveyed and added to the property of the Victoria Chief at a nominal cost. Manager Gardner believes that this new vein of ore alone will be worth more than the entire capitalization of the Victoria Chief. It is fortunate that the shareholders of the Victoria Chief are taken so fully into the confidence of the management, and are kept advised of the progress of the work. It is not surprising that the next allotment of stock for public sale will not be sold at less than two dollars and a half per share, and, within a short time, the management expects that the price will reach five dollars per share. The fact that Colonel Hopper continues his offer to return, to any subscriber who may be dissatisfied, within six months after the purchase of stock, the full amount paid for the same, with interest at six per cent, should not be overlooked. It is characteristic of a man who believes in honest and square dealing and in running a property not for the benefit of the officers, but for that of the shareholders. Those who have not familiarized themselves with this remarkable property should communicate with Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Company, 100 Broadway, New York, and ask for prospectuses, photographs, assays, and other interesting matter referring to this famous mining camp, before the allotment at present prices is all taken up.



## JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS.

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be enclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to "Roscoe," Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

IT IS wonderful how quickly the sentiment of Wall Street shifts from one side to the other. Those who were predicting a January boom so confidently and persistently throughout November and December began at the opening of the new year to show the white feather, and to question whether there could be any rise at all until the incubus of a stringent money market was lifted from the Street. We have had bull movements sometimes while high rates for money have prevailed. It is true that the tightness of money is the chief bear factor, but there are others. The public has become thoroughly suspicious of the leaders of Wall Street. This suspicion comes at an inopportune time. It comes when the great leaders of the ultra-conservative Republican party are putting themselves on a platform, so far advanced in its ideas of a paternal government, that conservative men are amazed.

I will not say that there is no justification for the resentment manifested by the public and by political leaders toward some of the great corporation magnates. The latter have invited criticism and adverse legislation. The trouble with the situation, however, is that the pendulum is swinging too far toward the radical side. This is always the case with a mercurial people like our own, who read too much and think too little, who follow any leader who is thrust forward by an hysterical press, and who set up their idols one day and knock them down the next.

It was only a short time ago, on the occasion of the visit of a distinguished foreigner to our shores, that he was greeted in New York City by a notable gathering of what the newspapers were pleased to call "our captains of industry." Nothing was too good for the papers to say about these distinguished leaders of great industrial and railway corporations. Their pictures, with the story of their wonderful achievements, and their rise from poverty to wealth, of the vast development of America's manufacturing and transportation interests under their fostering care, filled the columns of all the New York dailies, and of all the great newspapers throughout the country. To-day, witness the transformation. These "famous captains of industry" are now the targets for satire, abuse, criticism, and condemnation. District attorneys are invited to indict them, and the keepers of penitentiaries and jails are admonished to be ready to receive them. They are portrayed in the daily papers in vile caricatures, with swollen figures to represent

their swollen fortunes, and with suits dotted with dollar-marks.

Demagogues, hastening, as always, to join the procession that leads to the polls, are appealing to the common people to rise up and sweep the magnates of wealth from the seats of the mighty of which they have possessed themselves. Legislation, to tax, to destroy, and to punish, is threatened by the respective States, and the man with the big stick at Washington is flourishing it over the head of Congress, and threatening to smash things generally. If any sane and conservative teacher and scholar of the Chancellor Day stripe appears to warn the nation that the warfare against the rich, the dragging of the courts of justice, and the indorsement of the rankest socialistic heresies by the press must inevitably lead to the most disastrous consequences throughout our industrial world, he, too, becomes at once the subject of the muck-raker's wrath and the lampooner's cartoons. We who have lived long enough to have had some experiences in Wall Street appreciate the grave danger of such a situation. We have had other eras of great prosperity, and we need not go back very many years to recall the time when we thought our prosperity was to have no end. But the end came suddenly and unexpectedly, and everybody suffered. The railroads that had over-extended themselves; the mills and factories that had been running on double time; the workmen that had been jacking their wages up to phenomenal figures; the leaders in Wall Street who had been pyramiding stocks, all suffered in the general smash.

It is a mistake to believe that the attacks on our great industries and our great railway enterprises can be so managed as to hurt only the possessors of swollen fortunes. These gentlemen can always have enough to live on. They will have both the necessities and the luxuries of life, no matter what may happen to the rest of mankind. It is the great mass of workers on the railroads and in the mills and factories, and in the thousand avenues which open to the breadwinner in all directions, when money is plentiful and every one has it to spend, that must suffer. This is the thought that the younger generation, now following so blindly the leadership of the blind in politics, should bear in mind. But they will not do it. Such is the weakness and short-sightedness of human nature. Each generation must have its own bitter experience to teach it the lessons it needs. Unfortunately, even when once taught, the lesson must be repeated, for the memory of the thoughtless is always short.

If confidence in Wall Street has ebbed, it is because the underlying principles which control are not as sound as they should be. Wall Street is always apprehensive of coming misfortune. Nothing is more alert to discover the signals of distress than capital. Realizing early in the year the danger to be anticipated from a very tight money market, the great interests which predominate in Wall Street took measures to secure loans sufficient to tide them over the

tight period. The continuance of high interest rates has greatly troubled some of these combinations or pools, and one of the most dangerous eventualities of such a condition of things is to be found in the possibility that the pools may be unable to endure the strain. The recent sharp and severe drop in the quotations of a number of stocks which have been protected by a very few men had its alarming phase. If one or more of these had failed to hold together, the outcome would have been demoralizing.

The power of combined capital is so great that the chances of a financial upset are now supposed to be minimized, and doubtless they are if no unexpected circumstance or combination of circumstances arises to change the situation. We have been repeatedly told that tight money was only an incident of the situation and not a potential factor. Latterly every one has recognized that the real handicap of the stock market is tight money, and that, until this can be relieved and money supplied more liberally and on fairer terms, hope of a bull movement is out of the question.

I suggested to my readers some time ago that if they would keep their cash handy they would find bargains on the counter before long. Those who followed this advice profited by it during the closing days of the year, and, unless interest rates relax, still better bargains will be found in 1907.

"Z." New York: Glad you made a profit in American Ice. In a sluggish and liquidating market like this opportunities for profitable purchases are not plentiful.

"F. A. K." Syracuse: 1. It looks as if an effort to depress them had been made in order to facilitate their exchange at par for the Corn Products 5 per cent. debentures. 2. I think not. 3. It would not.

"I." Plainfield, N. J.: One of the most eminent engineers in the country spoke highly to me of the property, and I afterward learned that he had become a purchaser of its stock. I have also met some of the stockholders, who are very enthusiastic. I had rather have the opinion of an expert.

"C." New York: 1. It is impossible to define the expression. The man who holds for a "long pull" must have patience and wait long enough to pull out with a profit. 2. Unless the money market reaches more nearly to its normal level, manipulation must be continued further.

"M." Detroit: 1. I do not regard the stock as absolutely "gilt-edged." 2. Not gilt-edged. 3. The guarantee is not of the best, and, if you sought to dispose of the securities in the open market in an emergency, it would be difficult to do so. 4. I certainly do not believe in them nor in the ridiculous scheme which they are advocating and with which they are deluding the public.

"M." Philadelphia: 1. Texas Pacific and Erie 2d preferred are among the cheaper railroad stocks on reactions. The industrials which are in favor include Corn Products and American Can preferred, but I would not get into this market until the money situation brightens up. 2. As dividends on the new Matting Co.'s stock must be based on dividends on the old preferred, you can lose nothing, in my judgment, by holding on to the latter. 3. They are by agreement with their customers.

"J. H. P." New York: I see no reason why one could not operate as advantageously on the short as on the long side of the market, if he has the patience and the pluck to do so. Sometimes a man gets on the short side of a stock controlled by a pool, and then a corner may result as it did in the Northern Pacific deal when the stock shot up to nearly \$1,000 a share. If no stock is on the market the pools can make the shorts settle at any figure the pool may fix.

"H." Wyandot, Ill.: 1. The newspaper reports in reference to the juggling with the Alton by the Harriman crowd ought not to depress the value of the 3-1-2 bonds. The latter are well secured, in my judgment. 2. I still believe that the Toledo St. Louis and Western 4s are among the cheapest bonds on the list, with possibly the exception of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s, which have behind them the very substantial guarantee, both as to principal and interest, of the Southern Pacific Railway. With such a guarantee, at ordinary times, these bonds should sell at par.

"S." Spring Valley, N. Y.: I have no doubt that you can obtain the last report of the New York Transportation Company if you will make application to its president, Richard W. Meade, addressing him at New York City. I have frequently called

attention to the value of the street-traffic franchises owned by this company, which can be promptly utilized whenever a satisfactory power bus is built. I feel sure that inventive genius will overcome the obstacles in the way, and if it does the earnings of the company from this source, instead of showing a small annual deficit as they now do, will show a handsome profit.

"R." Charlestown, Mass.: 1. The 6 per cent. Ice Securities bonds to which you refer are debentures on which interest is payable only if earned. They are a lien on the stock of the American Ice Company held by the Securities Company, and not a direct lien on the property itself. As less than \$3,000,000 of them are out, and as 7 per cent. is being paid on the \$20,000,000 of stock ahead of the bonds, the latter look reasonably secure. In any readjustment of the company's affairs these bonds ought to be pretty well safeguarded, though there is no obligation to take them in at par. 2. See mining department for answer to your second inquiry.

"L." Westport, Conn.: American Ice Securities 6s. are gold debentures of an authorized issue of \$5,000,000. They are redeemable at par and are secured by the shares of the old American Ice Company issued in exchange for those of the American Ice Securities Company. As the company this year is paying 7 per cent. on its \$20,000,000 of Ice Securities stock, the interest on the debentures would seem to be well secured. I do not regard them, of course, as a gilt-edged investment, but they are much cheaper and better than some of the industrial preferred stocks on the market. These bonds really resemble a preferred stock.

"F." Roseburg, Ore.: 1. I have said regarding Havana Tobacco common and preferred, that these shares looked attractive because of the uniform good fortune which had attended all of the auxiliary companies of the American Tobacco concern. The capitalization of the Havana Tobacco Company does not look as large as that of some of the other industrials of its character, and I have thought that, when the time came, the company might be merged into the parent company on a very profitable basis to the stockholders of the former. The anti-trust agitation and several bad crop seasons in Cuba have no doubt depressed the stock. 2. Your mining inquiry will be answered in the mining department.

"W." Sherbrooke, Canada: 1. While there is much talk about 4 per cent. dividends on Steel common, and while the iron industry is still booming, many observant men believe that before the close of this year a halt in our prosperity may be expected, because of the timidity of capital resulting from the onslaught of a hysterical and muck-raking press. Speculatively, Steel common would be attractive if increased dividends were assured, but, from the investment standpoint, I think no better of it than I ever did, and I have never had a high opinion of it since the truth about its enormous over-capitalization was disclosed. 2. I think better of Texas Pacific than of M. K. and T. common, or Southern Railway common.

"B." Albany: 1. The future of Consolidated Gas depends to some extent on the attitude which the Governor and the Legislature may take toward this and other similar properties. If the tendency to compel these corporations to reduce their charges and to tax them heavily continues, the effect will naturally be depressing, but I believe that an investigation of the earnings of Con. Gas will show that it is able to pay much higher dividends than have recently been declared. There is no question, however, that investors are becoming more and more afraid of public-utility stocks because of the rising public sentiment against them. 2. American Tobacco preferred looks as cheap as any of the preferred industrials of its class. The season in Havana has been unfavorable to the tobacco interests, but this is only a temporary set-back. 3. Western Union has paid its dividends so long continuously that it has won public favor. At the same time, it cannot be overlooked that it is meeting increasing competition. The impression prevails that some sort of a merger with its competitors will eventually be brought about to the advantage of the shareholders. 4. I am unable to advise regarding the local telephone corporation.

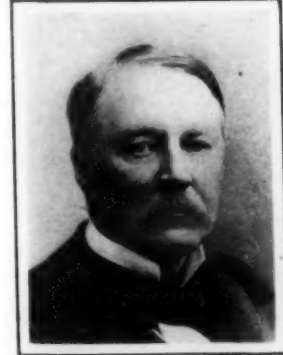
"T." Peconic, N. Y.: 1. Steel preferred, if the iron industry could be maintained on its present basis of prosperity, would be a gilt-edged investment, but the iron industry is proverbially uncertain, and I regard Steel preferred as no better than any of the other industrial preferred stocks of like character. I have pointed out that the much-talked-of monopoly of the iron-ore business, which it has been assumed that the Steel Trust enjoys, does not exist, nor is the trust without competitors. The fact that Mr. Schwab is now manufacturing steel rails at his Bethlehem company has significance. The enormous earnings of the Steel Trust shrank to such an extent only three or four years ago that dividends on the preferred had to be paid in part from the surplus. Who knows when this may happen again? The bonds ahead of the preferred are safer, for their interest could be met under almost any conditions that might arise. 2. One of the former confidential associates of the Huntington-Stanford crowd in California told me recently that if Union Pacific was worth 200, Southern Pacific common is worth 300. He has great faith in the future of the latter, and speaks from knowledge of its business and its condition and outlook. 3. It is the general belief that Amalgamated is to be put on a still higher basis, and that dividends are to be substantially increased. The earnings are no doubt tremendous because of the high price of copper.

NEW YORK, January 3d, 1907.

JASPER.

## Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

ALEXANDER J. CASSATT, of Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and one of the greatest railway men in the United States.



ALEXANDER J. CASSATT, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Davis & Sanford.

Bishop A. Coke Smith, of Asheville, N. C., one of the leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Rev. Robert Rainy, principal of New College, Edinburgh, Scotland, one of the most prominent Non-conformist clergymen in Great Britain, and author of several books.

Count Alexis Ignatieff, a member of the council of the Russian empire, and once talked of for dictator, assassinated by terrorists at Tver, Russia.

General Marcus P. Miller, U. S. A., retired, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., a veteran of the Civil War, of Indian battles, and the Philippine campaign.

Henry E. Hoyt, of Germantown, Penn., one of the foremost scenic artists of America.

Donelson Caffrey, of New Orleans, ex-United States Senator from Louisiana.

Orrin Vanderhoven, of Paterson, N. J., dean of New Jersey newspaper men.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, of London, aged 92, the richest woman in England and a famous philanthropist.

General Litvinoff, Governor of the province of Akmolinsk, assassinated at Omsk, Asiatic Russia.

Count Eugene Zichy, the Hungarian statesman and central Asian explorer.

W. Appleton Clark, of New York, a well-known artist and illustrator.

Colonel J. E. Pepper, of Lexington, Ky., a prominent distiller and horseman.

Mrs. Mary Northrop, of West Haven, Conn., aged 102 years.

Cardinal Luigi Tri-

pepi, of Rome, Italy, and also Cardinal Felice Cavagnia, prefect of the Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics.

## The Next American Cardinal.

AFTER the unpleasant smoke of the Storer controversy has blown away there remains a little live coal of curiosity concerning the attitude of the Roman hierarchy with reference to the appointment of another American cardinal. Some persons wonder whether any prominent American prelate was helpful in securing the aid of the Vatican in the negotiations relating to the friars' lands in the Philippines. Many good Americans who are not Catholics would be glad to have another American cardinal, especially if he were an American such as Archbishop Ireland. But nothing is more certain than that the hierarchy surrounding the Vatican does not want an American cardinal to be too American. This would be contrary to the famous sylabus of errors issued by Pius IX. in 1864. The Americanism of Archbishop Ireland, and even of Cardinal Gibbons, is not relished by ultramontane Catholicism. By his present zeal against the separation of church and state in France, Archbishop Farley is increasingly commending himself to the powers that be. They thought well of him before. Of course this does not prove that he will receive the red hat. It is interesting to look at, or even to fan, the live coal of curiosity, but we have no call to burn our fingers with it.



LADY BURDETT-COUTTS. The wealthy Englishwoman, who was a great philanthropist.





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### Making Money in Mining.

NO ABATEMENT is observed in the great demand for good mining stocks. The time has come at last when some of the most careful and heaviest investors in the country are taking an interest in the development of mining properties. In other days investments were not sought in this field of industry because it was regarded as too highly speculative. Under modern conditions, with the development of scientific mining, this field now invites capital quite as much as any other. Of course investors do not seek purely gambling operations in such enterprises. They know better. First of all, they engage the highest mining-engineering talent to make investigations, and while no one can tell absolutely what is under ground, a mining expert has the ability to say whether there is sufficient in sight to warrant capital in making an investment.

The fact that when a mining venture proves to be profitable it is often enormously so, and that it sometimes returns not only dollar for dollar, but a thousand dollars for one, gives a zest to mining operations found in no other department of financial exploitation. At this time, with the rapid advance in the price of copper, which has been so well sustained that many are predicting thirty cents for the metal, prospectors are searching all over the world for good copper mines, and abundant capital is behind them. This is the reason why the shares of companies organized in new mining camps are being taken up with such avidity, and why the shares of some of the low-grade properties that have been a drug on the market are now being bought with knowledge that, as long as copper maintains its present high figure, these mines can be worked, even on the lowest-grade ores, to advantage. Those

of my readers who have been fortunate enough to get into some of the new copper camps at bottom prices may be congratulated.

"F." Dedham, Mass.: The company is not paying a dividend, but informs me that it expects to do so. Those who have seen the property speak well of it.

"B. B." Elmira, N. Y.: The Charter-Raton Mining and Milling Company makes a conservative statement through its treasurer, Louis B. Jones, 42 Broadway, New York. The company seems to be in good hands.

"H. P. G." Trenton, N. J.: The Mineral Hill Mining Company, of Danville, Wash., is well spoken of by persons who have seen the property. This stock is sold by the F. E. Houghton Co., Old South Building, Boston.

"R." Charlestown, Mass.: I have no doubt that the Tamarack proposition has merit, but one who buys now buys on a high basis. There are evidences that some of the copper stocks are about as high as they should be.

"R." Troy, N. Y.: The mine to which you refer is the one regarding which my second answer was given. Its literature is misleading. I am not responsible for advertisements it may print in any paper.

"F. W. T." Stockdale, Tex.: I think very little of the mine to which you refer, and not much more of the company which claims to have bought it. They are in the market to sell their stock. Better buy something of which you have some knowledge.

"McC." St. Paul: I regard none of the three mines you mention as of much value. Little is known about them excepting what their officers state, and they seem to be more anxious to sell shares than to make exhaustive reports on their property.

"H." Philadelphia: 1. The Reynolds Alaska Development Company has a promising property in Alaska, with good management and extensive claims upon which considerable work has been done. It looks as if the property might develop high value. 2. I am unable to get a satisfactory report.

"L." Minneapolis: 1. I only know that the firm seems to be doing a large business, and thus far I have had no complaints from any of its clients. 2. Not particularly. 3. The very cheap propositions of the class to which you allude are highly speculative. I think you can do much better. 4. I would not advise its purchase.

"G." Catskill: I see nothing in the proposition of the Santa Cruz Mines and Smelter Company in the nature of an investment. Its literature is what any one might write. Before I put money into such a highly capitalized and bonded proposition, I would want some reliable information regarding the property and its management.

"B." Churubusco, Ind.: If the rise in the Gold Eagle is so "dead sure," the best thing that Stockman & Co. can do is to keep it themselves instead of offering it to strangers. I do not regard the proposition with favor. It is one of many which are making attractive offers to small investors all over the country.

Continued on page 45.

## BLUE TOP PERRIER JOUËT BRUT CHAMPAGNE

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### Business Chances Abroad.

ACCORDING to R. C. Greene, United States consul at Vladivostok, Siberia will soon demand the importation of implements and machinery for agriculture and mines, as well as for flour and saw-mills. German and other European machines have thus far been most popular for the last two purposes named, though American agricultural machinery, typewriters, and photographic apparatus are popular, and there is a fine opening for the sale of shoes, rubber goods, leather, barbed wire, wagons, etc.

AN INVESTIGATION made by J. Martin Miller, United States consul at Rheims, shows that the charges that American manufactured products are sold in France at lower prices than are demanded by their manufacturers in this country are false. As examples: type-writing machines usually sold for \$100 in the United States are sold in France for from \$110 to \$115. Machines of the same price that are unknown in France, and are just entering the field, may cut their prices somewhat. American shoes are generally more expensive in Europe than in the United States.

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At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,  
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Sole Agents for United States.

### Making Money in Mining.

Continued from page 44.

"S." Louisville, Ky.: Of the three propositions you mention, Superior and Pittsburg offers the most attractive possibilities. It is in the hands of successful miners and promoters who predict much higher prices for it.

"H." Cincinnati: The Clear Creek Mining, Drainage and Transportation Tunnel Company's property of Colorado represents a very large investment. The fact that A. R. Specht & Co., 41 Wall Street, who are handling this property, have offered to return the money, with interest, to any purchaser who may be dissatisfied, within six months, looks exceedingly favorable.

"K." Columbus: I am told that the work of building the mill on the Sierra Con. is going on as rapidly as possible, and that the ore bodies are being developed in the hope that when the mill starts, it can continue operations uninterrupted. I have no doubt that the company will give you the information. If not, I will ask for a report for publication.

"M. C." Indianapolis: The Lluvia de Cobre Mining Company has a number of rich copper mines near Cargo, Sonora, Mexico, and has recently reported a strike on the El Carmen claim, owned by the company, which is said to average ten per cent. copper near the surface. The details regarding this mine and its offer to investors will be found in the book called "Copper, King of Money-makers," which it will send on application to Charles M. Gardner, fiscal agent, 711 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

"F." Roseburg, Ore.: Dominion Copper, with a par value of \$10, is not unattractive while selling at half that figure. The company is adding extensively to its smelting capacity and rapidly increasing its earnings. While the ore is of low grade, there are enormous bodies of it, sufficient at the present high price of copper, the management says, to justify the early payment of dividends. In the light of this situation, Dominion looks attractive. Some of its friends are already predicting 10 per cent. dividends, and par for the stock.

"G." Highland, N. Y.: 1. Many of the statements are misleading, and for that reason, I would be very careful about making the purchase. 2. The par value of Nipissing is only \$5 a share. There is question as to the permanent character of its ore bodies, and until this is settled, the proposition must be regarded as highly speculative as long as it sells at two or three times its par value. Of course, if the ore bodies should pinch out and a reorganization should be necessitated, shareholders might be obliged to meet any necessary assessments, though nothing of this kind is talked of now.

"H." Albany, N. Y.: The White Knob Copper Company has had so many ups and downs, and its management has been characterized by such a lack of business methods, that those who own the stock are more anxious to get out than outsiders are to get in. Some day a management of a more effective kind may get hold of the property. It is not a very promising one at best, but, at the present price of the shares, it would not pay to sacrifice them unless you wish to escape the possibilities of another assessment.

"P." Ashland, and "M. J. H." Atlanta, Ga.: I cannot escape the conviction that the shareholders of the Greene Con. have not been treated fairly in the making of the new combination by which this great dividend-paying property is virtually turned over to the control of the Cananea Central, which is only partly developed, which has paid no dividends, and which, a year or two ago, was regarded as of very little value. Some of the heavy holders of Greene Con. felt so outraged by the surrender of their property to the new concern that they promptly sold out when the announcement was made. The fact that the Cole-Ryan crowd, who have engineered this deal by which the Greene Cananea Company has been created, have always been able to put the shares of their companies to high figures, has led speculative holders of Greene Con. to accept the exchange in the hope that it may turn out to be profitable. I regret that the holders of Greene Con. do not get together and enjoin the whole proceeding.

"Globe." 1. While I agree that the proposed exchange of Greene Con. stock for the Greene Cananea is on an utterly unfair basis, yet unless the shareholders of Greene get together and protest, or take legal action, they will have to accept the inevitable. I presume that the new combination will work the mines to their utmost limit, and perhaps by increasing the dividends put up the price so as to satisfy the shareholders of both properties. It might be well to take a little profit as soon as it appears in sight. 2. I do not see how the Greene Gold-Silver can be benefited by the new combination, except that it may give Colonel Greene the necessary funds to carry out his promised development of the latter. The fact that he has purchased a good mining property recently in the interests of Greene Gold-Silver has strengthened the shares of the latter and insiders are advising their purchase.

"Mines." Denver: As good a proposition, for a combination of investment and speculation in copper mining as any that has been offered is that of the Mogollon, of New Mexico. The Silver City (N. M.) Enterprise of December 14th announces a big strike of gold-silver ore on December 10th in the Little Charley mine, owned by the Mogollon, and says that beautiful samples were exhibited about the camp. The Mogollon is unquestionably a great mining proposition. It was formerly a dividend-payer. It has a very extensive and costly plant. A small allotment of bonds is being sold to furnish working capital with which to resume operations at the mill. With each bond sold at par, 50 per cent. in stock is given without charge, i. e., with a \$100 6-per-cent. bond, \$50 in full-paid, non-assessable stock is given without further charge. Latest reports and other information can be obtained by addressing Mr. Thomas J. Curran, president, Mogollon Gold and Copper Co., Cooney, N. M. President Curran's references include the leading banks in New Mexico, and I regard him as a high-minded and honorable gentleman.

"Victoria Chief." Binghamton, N. Y.: I have not the slightest doubt that the glowing statements by stockholders of the Victoria Chief, who have visited the property, have been conscientiously made. The

fact that the company invites its shareholders, or prospective buyers of the stock, to visit the mines and inspect them freely, is an evidence of good faith. Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president of the company, who, from the outset, gave his shareholders an option to return their stock at any time within six months from the date of its purchase and receive their money back with six per cent. interest, still makes this offer. He believes that the enormous deposits of high-grade copper ore already uncovered on the Victoria Chief property justify a much higher price for the shares, and the fact that stockholders who have visited the mines have increased their holdings at the constantly advancing figures is worth considering. The last allotment of stock at \$1.50 per share is well-nigh exhausted, and the next one will be at \$2.50 per share. With the erection of a smelter, the early payment of dividends is more than probable. It will pay you to communicate with Colonel Robert H. Hopper, president of the Victoria Chief, at 100 Broadway, New York, New York, January 3d, 1907. ROSCOE.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

[N] keeping with their title, the Prudent Patricians of Pompeii, a fraternal insurance organization of the middle West, have increased their rates of insurance for new members from fifteen to twenty per cent., at the same time providing for a reduction of forty per cent. of the face value of policies on all death claims within the first year of membership except in cases of accident. This is a fair example of the changes which are constantly announced in the conduct of these fraternal benefit organizations. The disposition of certain of them to evade their obligations, particularly in the cases of older members, has caused the whole scheme of fraternal insurance to be looked at askance by people who regard life insurance as an investment to be made with as careful forethought as any other. Even so friendly a critic as the general counsel and secretary of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, recently uttered this warning: "The societies must be put upon permanent bases. They must collect rates commensurate with the risk imposed, which is only another way of saying that they must collect rates that will enable them to pay their certificates as they mature. The drain by lapses must stop. Unless the existing conditions are improved, and that speedily, the most dire results will follow." The holder of an "old-line" policy does not "buy a pig in a poke." He purchases his life insurance at a rate which cannot be increased, and he knows exactly what measure of protection he is securing to himself or his heirs by this straightforward business transaction.

"M." Rochester, N. Y.: 1. Mistakes will happen in the best-regulated families. 2. The Massachusetts Mutual of Springfield, was clearly intended. As to the reliability of this company there never has been any question.

"M." Manitowoc, Wis.: The Missouri State Life was organized in 1892. It is therefore not one of the largest companies by any means. Its last report showed a little over four thousand policies issued. The expenses of the management are heavy. My preference would be one of the strong Eastern companies.

"M. E." Cincinnati: 1. The results of elections in the Mutual Life and the New York Life have not yet been declared. There was no contest in the Equitable. 2. The annual reports will be made public very shortly. There is no doubt of a considerable shrinkage in the business, but this has no significance. The companies are in better shape than they ever have been before and are under stricter regulation and supervision.

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